HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,045—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6315
26th "	MONGOLIA	9500	.....	.....
1904				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	5322
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6396
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ANGADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6601
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9600
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6396
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,318	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 235	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	26th Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,096	24th Dec. 1903.
‡ CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume. ‡ Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 462	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent
Lascon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mosambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	16th Dec.	26th Dec
BOMBAY MARU	4634	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3233	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Jan.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320		200	
MARSEILLES	225	340	450	700	350	600
LIVERPOOL	250	390	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
C.	CITY of DELHI	7800	A. J. Elliott	9th Dec.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6200	A. Findlay	14th Dec.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	24th Dec. 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6800	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	7300	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	5900	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	29th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,680	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...			"	17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	"	17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	"	13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	"	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	...	"	16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1903.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2,086	Ahrens	23rd Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.

SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch, From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY O.

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa, does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKS of the ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY.

THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT THE

TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

DECEMBER 15TH AND 16TH,

From 5 o'clock till 8 P.M.

IT WILL CONSIST OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, FANCY WORK, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AND KASHMIRI GOODS.

Major COLLIS BARRY has kindly arranged for a

CONCERT EACH EVENING.

MILITARY BAND.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., on the 12th instant, all Carriages should approach the Apollo Bundar by the Road passing in front of the Sailors' Home and no Carriages will be allowed on this Road after 7-55 A. M.

After 7-55 A.M. Carriages will be allowed to proceed along Lansdowne Road from the Wellington Fountain, until stopped by the Police.

Ticket holders to the Mandap (erected at the Apollo Bundar) are requested to be in their places by 8 A.M. punctually.

Owners of nervous horses are requested to send their carriages to a safe distance from the Saluting Battery.

The following Roads will be CLOSED to heavy traffic at the hours noted below, till the cortege has passed :—

Esplanade, Hornby and Cruikshank Roads, from 7-45 A.M.

Kalbadevi, Bhendy Bazaar and Parel Roads, from 8-15 A.M.

Grant Road from 8-30 A.M.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 10th December, 1903.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS, 1903.

CONCESSION TICKETS FOR HORSES AT REDUCED FARES.

FROM 14th to 31st DECEMBER, 1903. Return Tickets will be issued for HORSES BOOKED at Owner's risk, from Bombay (Grant Road) to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section, including the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda and Nagda-Ujjain Railways, on payment of a fare and a tenth for the double journey.

These Return Tickets will be available for the return journey up to and including the 14th January, 1904.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st December, 1903.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th December, 1903, at 3 p.m. in pursuance of the following requisition addressed to the Chairman and Directors by 194 Shareholders holding over 800 Shares in the Company for the purpose of transacting the business mentioned therein.

Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

The CHAIRMAN and DIRECTORS of the NEW MOFUSSIL Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Gentlemen,—

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., beg to request you will be good enough TO CALL an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company for the purpose of PASSING the following resolutions—

"That the report of the Directors which had been circulated amongst the Shareholders with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1903, be approved and adopted, and that the payment of a Dividend of Rs. (50) Fifty per Share and also the Bonus to the employes of the Company recommended by the Directors be sanctioned.

"That the Shareholders desire to express their satisfaction that Mr. H. C. Wright continues a Director of the Company.

We beg to remain,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
VIJBHUCUNDASS ATMARAM,
VUSSONJI KHIMJI,
A. BREUL,
DHUNJISHAW HEERJIBHOY PATEL
& others."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 517 OF 1899.

MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin GOOLAM HOOSAIN HAINDADAY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Alli Oomer Street in Bombay and

2. MAHOMED YUSUF bin MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY
3. RABIA BIBI bint MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY

and

4. HAWABIBI bint MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, minors by their next friend the said MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin GOOLAM HOOSAIN HAINDADAY, also residing at Alli Oomer Street aforesaid ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. HAJI MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin HAJI ALLAUDIN JITEKER
2. FATMABIBI, widow of MAHOMED ABDULLA bin HAJI BUDRUDIN
3. KHATIZABIBI, widow of HAJI BUDRUDIN bin HAJI ALLAUDIN, all of them residing in the family house, situate in Chukla Street alias old Kaji Street, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of November, 1902, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Undersigned the Special Commissioner herein appointed on the premises on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December, 1903, and SATURDAY the 12th day of December, 1903, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon on each day.

PARTICULARS of property to be SOLD on FRIDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1903.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Nizampura Street, otherwise called Musjid Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 307 square yards and 3-9ths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 119 and 120, New No. 7430, Old Survey No. 1643, New Survey No. 960, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Camrudin Samsudin Areker, on or towards the West by the house of Memon Hajee Ismail Abdool Rehman, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's Passage or Gully, and on or towards the South by the said Nizampura Street otherwise called Musjid Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6351, and Street No. 81, 83 and 85, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Budrudin bin Haji Allaudin Jiteker and now of the tenants of the parties to the abovementioned Suit No. 517 of 1899.

PARTICULARS of property to be SOLD on SATURDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1903.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with a chawl or range of five compartments standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Memonwada, Road Chunam Kiln 2nd Lane, or the Old Nagpada, otherwise called Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 366 square yards and 6-9ths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Old Nagpada or Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street, on the West and South by the public passage, and on the North by the property of Toorab Ally bin Sayed Goolam Moortaza and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2471, and Street No. 406, 414, and 4 and 5 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Budrudin bin Haji Allaudin Jiteker, and now of the tenants of the parties to the above suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Undersigned in the High Court House, or at the Office of his Attorneys, Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of November, 1903.

R. D. SETHNA,
Special Commissioner.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
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Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa;

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and Interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	5,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR SWIRE CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Captain Robert, consisting of Singer sewing machine, pictures, brackets, ice-box, writing table, one lot reading books, one lot wearing apparels, copper utensils, &c.

At 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order
1 grey pony, quiet in harness
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Bag, opposite the G. I. P. Railway's Work Shop, Parel, in the compound of Chumar Bag, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plateware, drawing room suites lined with French-plush, almyras and cabinets, one handsome ebonized cottage piano, by "Soundy and Co." marble top dressing and washhand tables, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedsteads, rich Persian carpets, babas, persambulator and tricycles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of E. WIDLAKE, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, FACING THE SEA AT KANTWADI, BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bahadurjee, the following valuable vacant piece of land :—

All that pieces or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Kantwadi, Bandora, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 3268 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north-east by the public road to Bandra, on or towards the north-west by the property of the Rev. Brez Fernandes, on or towards the south by the property of the late Dr. Valice, and on or towards the south-west by the sea.

For further particulars and plan and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, in the compound of the Old Government House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almyrahs and cabinets, one handsome sweet toned cottage piano, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich flower vases and table ornaments, terra cotta and persian busts, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedsteads, rich carpets, China washings, copper utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. Col W. B. BANNERMAN, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs Shroff Bros. and opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., an invoice of English Walnut-wood furniture such as almyras, chest-of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, sofas, chairs, side boards and teapoys, tables and flower pot stands, &c., &c.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A TEAKWOOD BUNGALOW.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady, opposite the Kamla Bag, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Kaikobad Cooverji Mehableshwarwala, one teakwood bungalow, 40 feet by 27 feet with Marseilles tiles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder "Rosevelt House," top floor, and back of Green & Reeds, the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, drawing room suites, almyras, cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpet, &c., &c., the property of A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Naigam Cross Road, near the Dadar Station, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Dinsha Dastoor, the valuable blackwood open carved and teakwood household furniture consisting of open carved sofas, chairs, round table, tea poys, and pier tables, handsome English made guilt large size pier glasses, 2 and 6 light Argand lamps by Tucker, almyras, vase, lampe, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of ANUNDRAO HARISHANKER KHOTARE Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF CARBONIC GAS SODA MACHINE, SODA BRAMAH MACHINE AND FILLER.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., of Frere Road, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rogers and Co., Aerated Water Manufacturers, of Hummum Street, Bombay,

1 complete carbonic gas soda machine.
1 No. 5 soda Bramah machine and 1 filler without syrup, all by Heyward Tyler and Co., of London, and all in good condition.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms' quantity of green, white and coloured piece-goods and the, following :—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, cupboards, cabinet, dressing, wash-hand and writing table, new carpets,

1 Mahogany square piano by Scundy and Co.
2 new Austrian safes on stands, of different sizes.
2 English-made iron safes on stands, with Chubb's locks,
The property of a gentleman
1 D.B, B.L. C.F., 12 bore gun by Joseph Lang in case in good order, and 1 D.B. C.F. hammerless 12 bore gun by Osborne in case complete, in good order.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co. of Frere Road, and on account and at the risk of Memon Cassum Moosa, trading as Fidhram Moosa in Sarkari Stables Chawl, near Thakor Dwar—

243 S.S. 1-8—8 casks each 25 doz. measure glasses,

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's new and second-hand bicycles.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
1 second-hand landau,
1 strong-built French polished office shigram.
The property of H. Hall, Esq.
One light victoria built by Messrs. DeSouza & Co. with a bay waler gelding, regularly driven for the last 2 years and quiet in harness, has also been ridden with the Hunt and in the Light Horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to the Hong Kong Bank, the surplus stock of Messrs. F. Ditmar and Co., consisting of 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging lamps, Majolica, brass, bronze and plated table lamps, standard telescopic floor lamps, wall lamps, hall lanterns, hurricane lamps, tea-kettles with spirit lamps, majolica vases, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED YELLOW METAL SHEETS,

On TUESDAY, the 15th Inst at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Dutyraki Warehouse, No. 12, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Avrisan.

4810-1-50—38 bundles yellow metal sheets damaged by sea water

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Bank Street, Fort, close to their Auction Rooms, near the Bank of Bombay, without reserve to the highest bidders,

A consignment of Japanese curiosities just landed ex s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" consisting of—

Kyoto, Ishiyaki, Kochi, Awaji, Fishim, Kinjo, Awata and Satsuma vases, bowls, plates, teapots, jugs, candlesticks, ash trays, tea sets, and coffee cups and saucers, old real gold awata vases, real gold satsuma bowls, vases and trays, large size jardiniers, pedestals, pieces of velvet tapestry and brocades, silver cloisonne vases, kaga figures and incense stands, imitation ivory figures, bamboo whistles, silk handkerchieves, carved wood figures, Japanese slippers, photos of views, albums, imitation bronze and silver plated figures and animals, reed and bead blinds, real bronze vases, ornaments, and flower pots, oil painted screens and pictures, lacquered batstands, round tables, trays and handkerchief boxes, silk open fans, cotton screens carpets of various sizes &c,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On a date to be fixed hereafter in the current month Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, the entire furniture of the Adelphi Hotel, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood furniture, glassware, crockery, full size slate billiard table, lamp, pictures, carriages, horses, &c,

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1903.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 8-30 a.m. in the morning, in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, platedware, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron blocks, iron wire, iron yards, iron pipe, flat and spring steel, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF HOUSE DECORATION.

SALE OF JAPANESE DECORATIVE AND USEFUL PORCELAIN, JET-BEEY, EMBROIDERY WORK, BAMBOO FURNITURE AND LACQUERED AND OTHER WARES,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p.m., a large and choice assemblage of Japanese decorative and useful goods consisting of rich decorated and coloured vases 12in. to 24in. high, garden seats, pots on pedestals, wall plates, enamelled and inlaid vase, tea and coffee sets, plates, dishes, wall end table ornaments, velvet and silk embroidered screens; embroidered and framed silk and velvet, cut velvet pictures, wooden lacquered and inlaid panels, screens, bamboo teapoys, chairs, corner stands, hat and umbrella stands, screens, silk and paper fans, and cotton crepe and cretonne, including one four-fold wooden lacquered screen inlaid with water coloured views, and one ditto silk embroidered fire screen,

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale, and catalogues may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF CASKS OF FANS AND REEDS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina, traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and CO., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1903, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, beginning with Lot No. 19, Parel Road near Sydenham Police Station, and at Godowns Nos. 43 and 282-290, Jackeria Musjid Road, consisting of cases of fans and reeds in bundles and loose, etc.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE, JAPANESE etc., SILK, PLAIN, FANCY AND FLOWERED PIECE-GOODS, CUSHIONS, BORDERS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs, Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1903, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 312, Jeckeria Musjid, consisting of a large number of rolls of pieces and boxes of flowered, plain and fancy silk, ganzes, patch, jubbles, saris, ozaria, satin, crapes, romals, cushion covers, waist bands, velvet borders, sandal wood fans, glass door cupboards, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£89 1-8	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1/2	= + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95 5-8	= —1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 5/16	= + 5-16
2 months hence	25 1-16	= + 3-8
Spot in New York	54 3-8	= + 3/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·46	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·83 1/4	= +1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-8 pr ct	= + 3-8
7 day market loans	3 1-8 pr ct	= unchanged

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, D.-J. Buyers, 35s. = + 3d. Tone of Rape seed firmer.
Yellow Cawnpore D.-J. Buyers. 35s. 3d. = +6d. Tone of Rapeseed firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. D.-J. Sellers. 32s. = — 3d easier.
Coffee in New York 6 3-4

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills to-day.

Calcutta	Rs.	30,80,000
Bombay	,,	23,00,000
Madras	,,	6,20,000

Rs. 60,00,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Extra allotments on Bombay, Rs. 1,80,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 11 per cent.
Total amount of Bills and during week, Rs. 60,20,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats firm. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000

Spot 6·60 plus 14. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 5-8 unchanged, Sold on speculation and for Export 500.

Imports 30,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·52 +5	6·48 +5	6·47 +6	6·46 +6
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·45 +6	6·44 +6	6·43 +7	6·41 +7

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	46,000
Do. last year	46,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
do. do. Continent	10,000
Mid-Uplands	12·40 —10
Futures, month of Dec.	11·95 —10
Do. do. March	12·24 —12

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 —1-4
Futures, month of March	12·36 — 25
Do. do. June	12·51 — 26
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 9th December, 1903 :—

Cotton	12,797 bales.
Wheat	31,393 cwts.
Linseed	3,359 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,762 ,,
Gingellyseed	22,320 ,,
Poppyseed	387 ,,
Groundnuts	251 ,,
Castorseed	3,076 ,,
Rice	15,095 ,,
Myrabollams	2,414 ,,
Cutnseed	11,362 ,,
Treasury	14,00,000

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16 at 3-32d.

Credit Bills 3 Months SightD. A.1s. 4 9-32d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	..... 170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	..... 138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	 126
Shanghai	30	do	do	..... 175 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	... ...	... 98·0
1st Settlement	... ...	... 97·15

Money Market.—Tone steadier,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd	Sept.	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do.	10th Dec.	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	10th Dec.	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	15	6 to 6-0-0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready,	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone steady but quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	32	8	0
25 per cent. ,, ...	32	8	0
50 per cent. ,, ...	31	8	0
Black Kutnee ,, ...	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet,

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30
Club No. 1	,,	29
Hard Red	,,	23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	37,000 ,,

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·41 —11	6·37 —11	6·36 —11	6·34 —2
Apl-May	May-June	June.-July,	
6·33 —12	6·33 —11	6·31 —12	
	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept,	
	6·30 —11	6·14	

COTTON.—The market opened easier with rates irregular, and a further fall has taken place during the day varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6. The business passing for export account is small, both for forward and ready, but there are eager selles of contracts. "Suttas" opened at Rs. 248 for Proach, declined to Rs. 247, and close, owing to private advices giving the Liverpool opener as only 5 points down, at Rs. 24.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	219	210	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	221	211	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	221	211	...	,,
Belati (M.-G.) description	242	234	...	,,
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	227	...	,,
Jalgaon do.	...	...	230	... ,,
Akola do,	...	...	...	
Khomgaum do,	fair staple	243	235	... ,,
Karanja do.				
Khandwa do. ...	242	236	...	,,
DamangamPoolgaum M. G.)	247	239	...	,,
Nagpur (M.-G.) ...	249	241	...	,,
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	253	245	...	,,
Broach (M.-G)	261	...	247	25 Mar.
Do. do.	258	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger (M.G.) ...	246	236	...	25 May
Do. (H.-G) ...	244	234	...	,,
Mathia (M.-G.) ...	230	220	...	25 Mar
S.O. Dharwar ...	...	...	246	25 May
Western ...	...	...	234	,,

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 9th December :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 2nd December 1903	59,76,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.	52,38,000
Total	1,12,14,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage	10,73,000
Do. do. Government	37,93,000
	48,66,000
	1,60,80,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	...
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...
New Coin paid to the Reserve Do. Currency Department	14,00,000
	28,00,000
Balance on evening of the 9th Dec. 1903	1,32,80,000

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	70,49,000
Do do Government,	62,31,000
	1,52,80,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—

	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	....
Bullion belonging to Government	17,83,000
	17,83,000

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

1268—Payne and Co—Hunarji Moraji vs Bai Kesserbai alias Ramabai widow and another—Tyabji D and Co and Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PATTY.

To Speak to the minutes of Order.

1249—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph da Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and another—Mansukhlal J and H,

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1266—Little and Co—Jaibhabhai Viram vs Jethibai alias Ramabai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H.

1250—Hiralal D Commercial Bank of India Ld and another vs Javerilal Chaganmal Javeri and another—Edgelow G and W.

1253—E F Nicholson—Ross Arthur Leslie Moore vs Hajee Hassam Hay Mahomed—Bicknell M and M.

1255—Little and Co—The Hon'ble Advocate General vs Thomas Joseph Strangman and others—Little and Co S B and N and K D Bhroff.

1263—Thakurdas and Co—Kessowjee Dessa and others vs N C Macleod—Crawford B and Co,

1262—Crawford B and Co—Hargovandas Juggiwandas and others vs Anjumabai widow and others—R P Mehta.

1265—Bhaukarao C and L—Hajee Ismail Issack vs Hooseinbhai Abubedbhai and others—Framji and S M B Chotia.

1240—Wadia G and Co—Chubildas Lallubhai vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P T D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

486,92—Mansukhlal J and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs the Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

880,01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Naronjee and others—Thakurdas and Co—D and D, and D D Romer, (For postponement).

369,03—Unwala and P—Kaikhusroo Burjorjee Choksi vs Karmdindas Karamsey—Payne and Co.

523,95—Shamrao and M—Wallabhai vs Godawribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer.

638,01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormusjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S.

200,63—Nanu and H—Haji Sharifuddin bin Gulam vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed—Sorabjee and J

168,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others—P R K Kanga

570,96—Framjee and D—Shaik Essa bin Khalifa vs Hoosein Oomer Jamal—Payne and Co

753,01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Haseum vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed-Kanga and P

24,02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivjee vs Govind Visram and another—Unwalla F P

36,03—In person—Deoraj Nagsey vs Muljee Inderjee and another—Bicknell M and M

163,02—Little and Co—Abdool Hoosein Jeewabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Tyebally—Framjee and D.

795,01—Balkrishna V N K—Rungoobai widow vs Bhawoo Nursoo and others—Tyebjee D and Co.

394,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Nandlar Umersey vs Bai Umba widow and another—K B Mehta.

469,03—Unwalla and P—Aishabai widow vs Rehmabai and others—Edgelow G and W and A H D and Co.

641,03—Jamsetjee and C—Abdool Cader Sha vs Shaboodin vs Tyabjee bin Shaboodin—Captain and V—and A H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

411,02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co—Part heard For trial of special issues.

122,831,01—Little and Co—Runsoordas Vithaldas and an other vs Jalkisondas Gangadas—Thakurdas and Co.

Long Causes.

462,02—Captain and V—Damodarrao Balkrishnaji Pitale vs Maneokbai widow and others C L and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V

487,00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia—D Monji F and K

23,03—Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Munmohundas Ramji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and R—(Testamentary suit)

561,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ramji and others—Bai Dewcore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short cause

198,01—Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikamji vs Goculdas Madhowji and another—Little and Co

29,753,03—Smetham B and N—Benjamin S A Pereira vs Antonio B Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

101,03—In person—Kama Govind Bhatkar vs Purhotam Babajee Pathana—In person.

168,02—In person—a pauper Merwanjee Ebuljee Bamboat vs Framjee Ebuljee Bamboat and others in person.

745,02—In person—a pauper Doorgapasad vs Kalibabai widow and others—J P Dastoor.

526,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Meherally Maraja Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun—Muljee B and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

611,02—Smetham B and N—Franz Paul A Masoti vs Amia Maria Masoti.—Not to be called.

93—1146—Little and Co—The New Pachora Manufacturing Co vs Sha Gavindjee Viram and another—Maganlal J and G,

51-03—Little and Co—The New Pachora Manufacturing Co vs Sha Gavindjee Viram and another—Maganlal J and G.

415-03—Khan S and L—Purshotam Narayen vs Wamanrao Narayen and others—Kauga and P and Little and Co.

313-03—Payne and Co—Jaibhamal Kanayalal P Hiralal Bhudram and another.

816-00—Edgelow G and W—Gangadas Ramjee vs Mohanlal Kahandas and another—K D Shroff

249-02—P R and Kola—Eidjee Umersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Mulla and M

150-01—Little and Co—Lukhmidas Teckchand and others vs Dharamnal Jethanand and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—M J and M.

151-01—Little and Co—Lukhmidas Teckchand and others vs Dharamnal Laichund and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

44-03—D D Romer—Martha and another D and T and D D Romer.

102-1490—101-1631—105-1632-91—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dharmanmal Chimandas and another vs Chandrabhandas Chotharam and others.

202-03—Bhagwandas Hupram and another vs Abi Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur.

316-02—Captain and V—Alibhai Doosajee Rangwalla vs Noorbhoy Mahomed—Payne and Co,

349-03—Nanu and H—Nowrojee Manockjee Purvez vs Walter Long others—Payne & Co.

143-03—K B Mehta—Dadabhoy Cowasjee Randeliar vs Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Talati—Smetham B, & N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAWRIE—November 12, at "Martley" Bournemouth, the wife of P Balmer Lawrie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KINGSFORD—JOHNSON—November 22, at St Peter's Colombo, by the Venble Archdeacon, C T Boyd, Douglas Kollinshead Kingsford, son of the late Douglas Kingsford, barrister-at-Law and Margaret Meekings, daughter of the late Edmond Johnson, J P, of Huntscroft County Dublin Ireland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 4-12m., 4-47s. Low water, 10-52m. 10-27s.

University Examination result—M.A. Examination.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday the 15th instant.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by the order of the High Court enlarged Luximidas Naronji who on Tuesday last was sentenced to six months' and one day's rigorous imprisonment for cheating Vussonji Jivanji in respect of 96 bales of cotton on bail on his own recognisance for Rs. 3,000 and furnishing two sureties for a like amount each, pending the result of his appeal.

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI COTTON PRESS CO.—The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 43 Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba Mr. Motichand Devchand presiding. The directors report for the year ending 30th June showed a profit of Rs. 27,842-10-8. It was resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 7 per share free of Income Tax, to re-elect Mr. Magarlal Dulputram the retiring director, and to appoint Ruchordeas Vurjivandas an auditor of the company for the current year.

COLLISION.—On Wednesday evening tram-car No. 3 was proceeding along Upper Duncan Road towards the Parsee Statue, when it was run into by a buggy which was being driven from the opposite direction. One of the uprights of the tram-car was broken by the shafts of the buggy. C. R. De Silva, a ticket-inspector, who was then standing on the foot-board of the car, examining tickets of the passengers was struck by the shafts and thrown on the seat. He sustained internal injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The shafts of the buggy were also broken. The horse fell, but was not injured.

A BRAVE MAN—Presiding at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, handed Rs. 10 to Superintendent Standford, who happened to be in Court, and asked him to give the sum to the widow of the policeman Raoji Appaji, who lost his life on Wednesday while attempting to save the life of another Hindu, who had thrown himself into the tank at Dhobi Talao with a view to commit suicide. His Worship said this was a case in which he thought the public would come forward and help the widow of a brave man who had done a brave act in sacrificing his life in the attempt to save another's. Superintendent Stanford in acknowledging the amount thanked the Magistrate for his kind donation, and added that the Commissioner of Police had already brought the matter to the notice of the Government.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—Since writing to you last the weather in Bhownagar has taken a change. It has been cloudy for the past two or three days. The plague is fast subsiding, the daily mortality now being 10.—Two budmashes Harjiwan Renchod and a Koli calling himself Kala Naran were arrested on Saturday on a charge of having committed burglaries at two houses belonging to Tricumlal Kababhai and Jahverchand, who were away from Bhownagar. Stolen articles to the aggregate value of about Rs. 5,000 have been recovered. The arrest was very cleverly effected, and Mr. Karaka, the Police Superintendent, and his detective staff deserve much credit. The accused intended leaving for up-country next day.—Another arrest was made on Sunday night. A Karbi thief was caught while in the act of committing burglary at the shop of Mr. Girdharlal Gordhandhas, a wealthy merchant. The burglar first showed fight and raised a house-breaking implement to strike one of the detectives, but he was soon overpowered. Since the town has been depopulated Mr. Karaka together with his detective staff have strained every nerve to prevent thefts, the Superintendent himself going round the town in disguise.

A PATENT MEDICINE—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Dr. Hormasji Limjibhoy Batliwala the manufacturer of Batliwala's Ague Mixture charged Jafferbhai Rahimtula a Bori with defrauding him by manufacturing some mixture and using labels and bottle precisely similar to those used by him. Mr. Ghamat barrister appeared for the complainant and Mr. Jaferbhai Rahimtula for the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate said he had carefully considered the evidence in the case and had also carefully compared the two labels. The evidence confirmed the opinion his personal comparison had produced in his mind and substantiated the fact that no individual who was gifted with ordinary powers of observation would possibly mistake the label put forward as accuseds for that of the complainant. As to the sale of the mixture by the accused in Bombay the bottles alleged to have been sold in Bombay were not produced. In order to secure a conviction it was necessary to prove a sale in Bombay. On the most careful consideration of the evidence he was unable to accept Jivandas evidence as reliable and as that was the only evidence in the case of any sale in Bombay it necessarily followed that the accused must be acquitted. The accused was discharged,

BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE MACDONALD CUP.

THE qualifying competition for the MacDonald Cup was played off yesterday.—27 players entered and the following are the returns :—

	Gross Score.	H'cap.	Net Returns.
C M Gray	43	sc.	45
P W Cresswell	50	—5	45
M W Fleischer	51	—6	45
M Innes Kerr	50	—4	46
R H M Steven	51	—5	46
B Holyoak	51	—3	46
W L Shaw	55	—9	46
John Stiven	47	sc.	47
H C Cargill	53	—6	47
Osborne Marshall	46	+2	48
Rev J Cameron	55	—7	48
T C Bayly

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GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL	at	2 12	do
TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide	at	1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS	2 6		per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0		per lb.

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.	
BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White, Scarlet and Brown	from 4 8	each
BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only	from 2 2	do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 3'	4 2	do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'	From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12	do.
ARMY BLANKETS—6½' by 5'	from 2 13	do.

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In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
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HOSIERY.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS, BALACLAVA CAPS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, and SANITARY GREY UNDERWEAR
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THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND."

WARNING.—The 1,000 Pupils in Bombay and District are warned not to teach the "Up-to-date Shothand" as the guarantee signed by each Pupil will be rigidly enforced. The "out-of-daters," now they are beaten, are trying other methods.

NOTICE.—If Pupils of the old fashioned system are sick at heart and weary of trying to get up speed, or are unable to read their own notes, and after 1, 2, or 3 years' study and slavish practise, and books costing nearly Rs. 100, then common sense says take to the "up-to-date" Shorthand which is learned in as many weeks.

A BOY.—Aged 13½, a student of the Madras Studio, of the "Up-to-date" Shorthand (whose portrait may be had at any of the Studios next week) made the following progress.

18th November 1903, his first lesson.					
19th	"	"	second lesson.		
20th	"	"	did 30 words a minute.		
22nd	"	"	" 40	"	"
23rd	"	"	" 60	"	"
28th	"	"	(10 days only) did 100 words a minute.		

No Pitmanite ever did this, or ever will, even in 10 weeks, we might say in 10 months.

The fees are, for this month, Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for full course in advance. On and after the 1st of January, the fees will be very much increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903.

THE DUTIES OF A CONSUL.

THE protection of commerce is perhaps the most important of a Consul's duties in a foreign station, but Sir Dominic Colnaghi, late his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Boston, U. S. A., tells us in an article in the current number of the "National Review" that it is but one of them. Also, we gather, it is one of the most thankless, for though traders demand up-to-date, exhaustive reports, they decline to give such information as will assist the Consul in the discharge of this portion of his duties. He is bound to make himself well acquainted with the conditions of trade and industry in his district, especially as they may interest his own country. His reports, which are regularly published by the Foreign Office, embody the results of his inquiries. For some time past, says Sir Dominic, Consular reports have been criticised as not being sufficiently helpful to British interests; indeed a belief seems to be growing that a Consul should be better informed on every branch of foreign trade than the merchants who carry it on, that he should watch over their respective interests in a quasi-paternal manner, and supply that special information which he believed it was the duty of their several agents to afford. But that merchants do not appreciate it he found very early in his career. While a Consul in North Italy, in which region silk forms one of the principal industries, he was in London on leave, and wishing to show himself energetic, he called on a large firm of silk-brokers in the city. Proceeding to state the object of his visit, he enquired on what special points in connection with the silk-trade it would be considered useful for him to report. "We don't want you to report at all," was the reply. With a British merchant, visiting Italy, in connection with a Government contract, he conversed on the subject of reports. "I am a member of the London Chamber of Commerce," said the merchant, "and we are determined to have these reports improved." "Well," answered the Consul, "tell me on what points; I am not above taking a hint." "In the first place," he replied, "they must be brought up to date. We want fresh and not stale information." "You are quite right, and now we have talked this afternoon on your particular industry," said the Consul. "You have given me several new facts which may be of general use; have you any objection to my drawing up a short report and forwarding it to the Foreign Office for publication?" My interlocutor hesitated, writes Sir Dominic. "Why, you see," said he, "I got up this information for the benefit of my own firm and not for that of the public, though I had no objection to talking the matter over with you." Comment, as Sir Dominic thinks, is needless.

The Consul's duty is to report on the actual conditions of the trade and industries in his district. He may, and often does, point out under what conditions British manufacturers are likely to meet with a market for their productions in his district; but experience taught Sir Dominic that giving advice to experts is not always easy or profitable. He is obliged to report on all commercial matters, and cannot be expected to acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of, say, the iron and steel, cotton, woollen, silk, glass, and china and other industries. His advice may be good and useful, but it is not always suitable to the needs of the trading classes. As an instance Sir Dominic quotes the case of British machinery in Italy. The sale, he considers might be increased if British manufacturers would give quotations in decimal weights and measures as the Germans do. Then as regards credit they have something to learn. The Germans, in their anxiety to open out new markets, err on the side of too great easiness. The conditions imposed by British firms, on the other hand were, in his time, if not now, too hard. An Italian merchant complained to him of this, saying "when we order machinery from England we have to pay down half the price on the order being given and the balance on the goods being shipped. This was all very well when we have to deal with two or three important firms of established reputation, as we knew beforehand that our order would be executed to our entire satisfaction; but increased competition has altered this, and now we are not always satisfied with the goods supplied for which we have paid in full before they reach us." The result was that foreign firms, whose conditions are less onerous, are applied to and British manufacturers suffer. Consuls have been known to act as agents for commercial firms, but Sir Dominic is right in protesting against their doing so either directly or indirectly. Neither his multifarious duties nor his special qualifications permit him to do so, but he is, and must be ready to be the friend and confidential adviser of his trading countrymen when applied to for advice and assistance.

Though not recognised as a political officer in any way, he is required to keep the Embassy and the Foreign Office informed on all matters of interest which may occur within his district. He has powers of a notary public, and in that capacity is enabled to attest all legal documents. He is a marriage officer, and celebrates marriages between British subjects under certain conditions. He issues passports when required, is applied to on all occasions when his countrymen get into trouble, has to deal with every necessity in which his countrymen may find themselves. In a seaport his work is more arduous than at an inland town, so many more of his countrymen arrive there. He settles disputes between masters and seamen, engages and discharges crews, vessels report to him on entry and take their papers on clearance. He has to attend to the wants of shipwrecked sailors and to hold naval courts in cases of shipwreck, besides on almost countless to the other duties. Needless to say Consuls in the British service, like those of every other country in the world, are underpaid, considering the enormous demands upon their pockets. Sir Dominic's counsel to British Consuls abroad is as applicable to foreign consuls in British territory: He tells them the Consul must always be ready, recollecting that any failure on his part in international matters may entail difficulties between two Governments which a little tact might avoid. He should be courteous though firm, live on good terms with the local authorities, remembering that civility begets civility all the world over, even in Bombay.

KHOTS AND RYOTS.

THE relations between Khots and the agriculturists from whom they derive revenue are at present the subject of a measure which is in the hands of a Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Khot and his tenants have, in fact, long exercised the Bombay Government. The Bill now under consideration is an amendment of the Khoti Settlement Act passed twenty-three years ago, while for half a century before that the question had been troublesome. The new measure deals with the proportion of rent to be exacted by the Khots and the manner in which it may be paid, but, as in every other phase of the relation of landlord and tenant, there are questions and grievances between the superior holders and the cultivators which the Legislature does not propose to remedy. For these the action of the individual is frequently responsible, and all that can be done in such cases is to endeavour to bring home to the individual a sense of the obligations of his position. We have before us the copy of a petition to Government from certain villagers which indicates the perpetual conflict between a landlord class with an increasingly acquisitive sense and a cultivating class jealous of the rights which long user has given it. In the instance under notice it is stated by the petitioners that nearly a century ago the East India Company conveyed a number of villages to a Khot in exchange for land in Bombay city. The villagers had certain common-grazing rights, rights to the use of waste land, to timber for fuel and various other valuable privileges to which they had been entitled from time immemorial. These were all respected by the original Khot and his heirs, the conditions of the conveyance of the villages having specifically required their continuance. In recent years, however, the possession of one village at least has passed from the family of the original Khot to other hands and, if the petitioners may be trusted, it is another case of one who knew not Joseph. We are told that the villagers have been gradually deprived of the privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. The common grazing ground has been closed to them, a method of land acquisition which has been universally characteristic of landlordism, and the timber and other privileges have been likewise withdrawn. There may be reasons for this action by the Khot that the cultivators do not state, but in the absence of these it would appear that the conditions of the original grant of the villagers still apply. In nearly all cases of this kind the evil arises through the fact that the superior holder is an absentee and the tenants are at the mercy of his agents. This seems to be the cause of the trouble in the Dahisar village, and no doubt if the case is as it is represented by the petitioners Government will endeavour to effect an improvement by indicating the obligations which the Khot should observe.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

ANOTHER slight increase in the death rate of the city of Bombay occurred last week notwithstanding the fact that the unwonted mortality due to diseases of the respiratory organs which was reported seven days ago has given place to a more normal state of affairs. A total of 581 deaths wae registered as against 573 last week, and the mille rate was 38·93 as against 38·39 a week ago. These figures are, comparatively speaking, high in view of the satisfactory state of the cities health during the last few months, but, they are much lower than those of last year and over 200 less in the case of the total mortality and 11·39 less than the death rate recorded as the average for the corresponding period in the past five years. The week's increase is due partly to a rather serious crop of fevers. The total of deaths from malaria, which was 58 during the past seven days, is 15 higher than the number which occurred during the previous seven days, and the highest figure recorded for some months past. It is practically identical with the mortality of the corresponding period of last year, but it still compares very favourably with the average for the past five years, which amounts to no less than 92. It is doubtless, however, merely a spasmodic outburst such as must always be counted upon, be the city's health good or bad. Bombay may congratulate itself upon having escaped the outbreak of measles which seems to have been usual at this period in past years; there is also cause for satisfaction in the course which the plague epidemic seems to be shaping. The expected increase in mortality has not yet been noticed. Last week there were again only 51 deaths (a decrease of four upon the seven days) as against 133 in the same period of last year and an average of 117. Mandvi is still the most infected district. Six deaths were recorded in that plague-stricken area last week. Fewer deaths occurred in the Fort and Colaba, but the epidemic is still spread over the whole of the city, and there are few districts which escape its ravages. As has been mentioned there was a decline in the number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, the total amounting to 119 as compared with 132. Even in this respect the city is far better off than has previously been the case at this season of the year. The decrease as compared with last year amounts to 46, and when compared with the five year's mean there is a decrease of no less than 84. The European community lost six of their number last week, the death rate being 25·42 per thousand per annum. There were however, no less than ten births. The total number of births in the city was less by two than was the case last week.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURE.

LITTLE change seems to have taken place during the past week in the agricultural situation of the Bombay Presidency. There is cause for satisfaction in that complaints as to depredations by locusts are becoming more and more infrequent. The Sind, Gujarat, and Deccan districts appear to have entirely rid themselves of the pest, and in other parts of the Presidency the damage done recently seems to have been inconsiderable. In Sind cultivators are now busily engaged in threshing out the crops. The harvest is completed, and rabi cultivation is nearly over. The crops are flourishing in all districts, although in Hyderabad rats have done some damage. The cultivators of Gujarat also report that the standing crops of pulse, cotton, and oil-seeds are in good condition, and that the harvesting of rice, bajri, maize and other crops is practically at an end. In one or two places the growing plants are still suffering badly from the recent depredations of locusts. In Surat the pressing of sugar-cane is proceeding. The locust plague is disappearing from the Konkan districts, although serious damage is reported from Khandesh, the cotton and jowari crops having especially suffered. Threshing operations are now well advanced. Very little rain seems to have fallen recently except in Ratnagiri where 96 cents were measured last week. In two talukas of Khandesh and in several talukas of Nasik the rainfall is stated to have been insufficient for the rabi crops. In the Poona district of the Deccan, too, agriculturists complain that the crops are suffering from want of moisture, and the prospects of jowari, wheat, and gram would be considerably enhanced by timely downfalls. In Sholapur there were some showers, but more rain is still needed. It is reported, however, that the recent showers have slightly damaged the cotton crop. Locusts are still lingering in Satara, where they have done slight damage to the rice, hill-millet, and wheat crops. In all parts of the Southern Mahratta country the agricultural situation seems to be all that could be desired. In the Bijapur district, however, a serious outbreak of plague has occurred and this is bladering the cultivations of some talukas from carrying in the harvesting operations. There are no complaints from Belgaum, Dharwar, and the remaining districts of the Presidency, and seasonable operations are proceeding without interruption. Abundance of fodder is obtainable in all districts, and there is a plentiful supply of water. Prices have undergone no serious changes.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to four per cent.

THE revised rates for inland telegrams come into force on January 1st. The new rates are for urgent messages 16 words for Rs. 2, and four annas for each additional word; ordinary sixteen words for one rupee, and two annas for every additional word; deferred four words for four annas, and one anna for each additional word. An address of six words is allowed free.

MR. MACCABE, Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, has submitted a scheme for ensuring a generous supply of water to the city. He considers a new 48-inch main from the Pulta filtering beds, to Tallah pumping station absolutely necessary though the cost would be Rs. 21½ lakhs. He further suggests the erection of an elevated reservoir at Tallah, capable of holding five million gallons, which would supply the city with water by gravitation. This kind of tank would be a novelty, but it has been successfully tried at Buenos Ayres. The structure proposed would be capable of resisting earthquakes, and it would have the advantage of doing away with double pumping, as there would no longer be any necessity of keeping up underground reservoirs in Calcutta itself.

THE "Amrita Bazar Patrika" apropos of the St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta, in the course of a diverting argument designed to prove that the Scots, like the Irish and the Indians, are a subject race of the English, manages to say a few quite merciless things. Thus commenting upon Sir Andrew Fraser's reminder of "the historical fact that the Scottish King went across the Cheviots to assume the English Crown," the "Patrika" observes:—"It is true that Scotland gave England a King, but this King had immediately to leave Edinburgh for London. He had, besides, immediately to learn the English language?" Here, too, is a parallel which will be appreciated by all true Scots: "The Hindus give dinners and Englishmen eat them. Whoever has heard of Englishmen giving dinners and the Hindus eating them? In the same manner, the Scotch give dinners and the Englishmen eat them? Whoever has heard of Englishmen giving dinners to Scotchmen? So, as the Indians are to the English, so are the Scotch to the latter." Q. E. D. After this, we may all agree that there is positively nothing more to be said.

A DELHI correspondent writes:—On Thursday morning at Siswal in the Hissar district James Skinner of Delhi died very suddenly after a short illness of a few hours' duration. His funeral took place in St. James's Church, Delhi, on Saturday, when a very large number of friends and relatives attended. He was buried in the Skinner resting place in the church compound next to his father Major James Skinner and the superstitious may be interested to hear that some few weeks previously he had accompanied the Chaplain to the church in order to choose the exact place for his burial as he anticipated that he must soon pass away and join the great majority. It is commonly supposed that his property amounts to over twenty lakhs, and in common with Lall Pershad he shared the reputation of being one of the richest men in Delhi. He is a grandson of that famous soldier of fortune Colonel James Skinner, who originated the Yellow Boys of Skinner's Horse, and built St. James's Church. The deceased was a very quiet man and occupied chiefly in the care of his numerous villages. At the Durbar he presented Delhi with a metal statue of Queen Victoria at a cost of Rs. 10,000. He leaves a widow but had no children. He has a sister at Meerut and a large number of cousins.

A MONTE CARLO correspondent wrote on the 13th instant:—Baron Henri de Rothschild has met with an exciting advanture while driving his motor-car from Toulon to Monte Carlo. Shortly after leaving Antibes, as the car was passing a farm, the baron flung away the end of his cigar, which by accident struck a wagoner in the face. A few hundred yards further on a tyre burst, and the car was brought to a standstill. The wagoner thereupon rushed up threatening the baron with death. The latter picked up a bar, and told the wagoner if he did not go away he would crack his skull, and the man went off. When the tyre was mended the baron fearing some attack from the wagoner and his friends, went back as far as Antibes, where he reported the matter, and picked up two Policemen to accompany him. Before proceeding very far the motor ran into a barricade built across the road and surrounded by excited armed peasants. At the sight of the Police, however, they fled.

EVOLUTION OF FRENCH ART.

SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTION.

M. MAUCLAIR'S excellent little study of the French Impressionists, recently published by Messrs. Duckworth, had prepared us for his larger treatment of French art. In his brilliant and eloquent book, "The Great French Painters and the Evolution of French Painting from 1830 to the present day," the history of the modern movement is set forth with a lucidity and comprehensive grasp that command both gratitude and admiration. In its luminous handling of a great and complicated subject, it is entitled to rank among the masterpieces of the literature of art. If the recent volumes on the history of American art furnished an example of how a great theme should not be treated, this gives us the corrective—a model in which knowledge, enthusiasm, sanity, and intense insight are finely mingled. M. Mauclair is, of course, a frank partisan—a partisan on the side of revolution, which is also the side of evolution. But to-day he speaks to a world convinced, or if not quite that, at least to the world that listens respectfully.

The history of French art, writes a reviewer, furnishes the most remarkable instance of the blighting influence of tradition and officialism in the sphere of imagination. The French Renaissance foreshadowed a national art—a pure autochthonal tradition—of rugged power and sincerity. But the Italian School, established at Fontainebleau, introduced its pompous courtliness and the Monarchy—always the worst patron of art—crushed the young plant of national art; which languished for two centuries, while Italian degeneracy put official art in a coat of mail. The supremacy of the decadent Italian ideal reached its apogee under Louis XIV. who militarised art and in whose reign the Ecole de Rome was founded.

But though, instead of liberating art and literature the Revolution seemed only to have strengthened the official bonds, the new birth could not be long delayed. Freedom was in their air, and its breath must inevitably awaken the sleeping spirit of art. "Romanticism developed, to burst forth in 1830. All at once a grand, free and eloquent art burst into sight. Delacroix appeared—a Colossus who carried pictorial romanticism on his own shoulders as Hugo carried literary romanticism. A new world was created. The effect was so startling that the school tried in itself a principle capable of saving it, and was fortunate enough to find Ingres. These two great masters were at the moment the incarnation of the two hostile principles. Delacroix was the reawakening of French instinct, inspiration, fire, heroic realism; Ingres, the preservation of the neo-Greek tradition, cold-blooded knowledge and minute perfection. The battle was never in doubt. The dam of classicism had burst, and the waters of a liberated art overflowed the land. The chilling hand of courtly and official favouritism was removed for ever, and art was left to pursue its natural evolution untrammelled. The story of the following seventy years is the story of a close corporation passionately striving to preserve its privileges and traditions against the triumphant advance of a new vision and emancipated thought. The ideals and aims of the school are admirably stated by M. Mauclair: "The school was a true, disciplined bureaucracy, where only those could advance who, on entering accepted a certain ideal. The bases of this ideal were two or three principles. First of all, that the Greeks had fixed the eternal model of beauty; next, that the beauty of proportion is alone to be admitted; then, that the representation of the human figure is the highest aim of art; further, that, if there be a beauty of expression, compatible with the derangement of proportions, it is only to be permitted in the representation of a certain number of subjects, such as a faun, a triton, Marsyas, Laocoon, etc.—subjects all, that can be found with the Greeks; then, that Greek symbolism and allegory are the keys to all art and that realism is a heresy, if not as regards details, at least as an end in itself; finally, that it is necessary to conventionalise, to ennoble and arrange nature, and that a work of art must be carried to its last degree of prefection, that is to say, finish must be considered as a certain notion. These were the axioms of the Beautiful, to which should be added a few more, the principal of which is that the teaching of art exists and is transmissible, that there is a systematic method of teaching the Beautiful, even to those who lack the faculty of understanding it. In fine, since the Beautiful consists in the proportions of which the Greeks have given us immortal models, it follows that the Beautiful does not belong to the domain of the senses, but to that of logic, and can therefore be taught. If you know the laws of Greek proportions thoroughly and reproduce them faithfully if, moreover, you observe the precepts given by the masters as regards expression and the rules of composition, you may be certain of possessing an estimable talent.

Against this narrow bondage of dead ideals, the spirit of French art, represented by realists, romanticists, intimists, and impressionists, has raised the standard of liberty, life, and growth. For beauty of proportion it has substituted beauty of characterism; for allegory, actuality for rules, native instinct and intuition; for dead examples, a living world. M. Mauclair deals luminously with the different phases of this great movement—the romanticists, the realists, the orientalists, the impressionists, the intimists, etc. Differing in subject, in technique, in vision, they all unite in presenting one great truth—Liberty. What M. Mauclair says of impressionism may stand forth as the general charter of emancipated French art in all its manifestations. But it need not be feared that impressionism will in its turn become a school and create commonplace epigones of another kind. It is actually the negation of all dogmatism; it gives examples and not lessons; it teaches artists to have but one master—nature; to consider independence as the only valuable dogma, and to be above all sincere, to educate themselves to accept no ready made ideas, and to consider as the real mystificators those people who pretend to know the secrets of art and to transmit them, because there are no secrets but those in the microcosm of the individual conscience, and because everybody carries within himself his, his birth and his death, his formulas and his dreams.

Out of the dawn of this great movement came the restoration of landscape to its rightful place in art. Rousseau, with his passionate love of trees and soil, and definite, massy objects, and his slight regard for atmosphere, paves the way for the glorious lyricism of Corot, in whom object and atmosphere mingle in one perfect harmony. And so we arrive at Monet and the impressionists, with whom objects are only the mirror for the magic play of light. Portraiture breaks away from formalism and classic line, and develops the beautiful humanity of Gustave Ricard and the deep, solemn Rembrandtesque note of Carriere, in whom definition vanishes in a vague, poetic mystery that reveals the soul and speaks to us rememberable things. With all the phases of impressionism one does not find one's self so sympathetic as M. Mauclair. The animalism of a Renoir, for example pleases one no more than the animalism of a Boucher; but it must be remembered that the school of which Monet, Manet, Degas and Renoir are the glories, was in violent revolt against a monstrous tyranny, and that in defying that tyranny—to their infinite worldly loss, for scholasticism and convention always keep the plums—they, like all rebels, declared their liberty by occasional license. Of their passionate devotion to art, of their utter self-sacrifice, of their fruitfulness of idea and their enlargement of the resources of technique, no praise can be excessive.

But it is to the intimist, to the art which finds its seed in Chardin and Proudhon, and its noblest fruition in Millet and Carriere, that one turns for the true genius of French art—for the analogue to the native spirit in literature and music. Intimism owes much to the emancipating movement of the impressionists; but it has otherwise little to do with that movement. In a sense it combines all the best that is in the modern movements. It mingles realism and idealism with the liberty of impressionism, and constructs a whole of which the soul is the introduction of thought into art. It touches the deepest note in the gamut of art. Its subjects, as M. Mauclair says, are "interior."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

The Opening of Yong Ampho.

EMPHATIC RUSSIAN PROTEST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Reuter's representative at Tokio wires to-day that a strong Russian Squadron of eight ships, including two battleships, are at Chemulpo for the supposed purpose of emphasizing the Russian opposition to the proposed opening of Yong-Ampho.

It is stated that the Russians threaten to land three thousand men and march on Seoul should Korea disregard their warning.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The "Times" in a despatch from Tokio says that after the arrival of the Russian Squadron at Chemulpo M. Pavloff, accompanied by the Admiral, had an audience of the Emperor, and it is believed renewed the Russian protest against the opening of Yong-Ampho.

Reuter wiring from Tokio says it is believed that Russia's reply will not be finally decisive but sufficiently reasonable to allow of the resumption of negotiations respecting minor details.

It is believed that unless the Japanese minimum programme is virtually conceded the Cabinet may decline any amendment.

Anyhow a section of the Diet, it is expected, will attempt to impeach the Cabinet for an apparent lack of aggressiveness. But the result is doubtful as the Government can dissolve the Diet if embarrassed.

It is declared that Japan is resolved not to yield an inch from her present moderate standpoint.

A dispatch from Reuter's representative, dated Tokio to-day, states that the Emperor opened the Diet this morning.

Referring to the situation his Majesty in his speech only said that his Ministers were now conducting with prudence and circumspection important international negotiations for the preservation of the peace of the Far East and Japan's right and interest.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Friendlies' Fight with the Mullah.

THE ATTACK AT DURBO.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The friendly Illaloes have had a severe fight with the Mullah's advanced post at Damot. The enemy was driven off with thirty killed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Newspaper telegrams from Aden state that before re-embarking for Aden Captain Gaunt's party from the Mohawk attacked and routed the Somalis, killing twenty of them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

The General Officer commanding Somaliland Field Force reports that some of the raiding party who escaped from General Manning on the 22nd November were killed and captured at Galadi, and that the Illaloes had a successful skirmish with the enemy's scouts at Damot on 2nd December.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORMS.

The War Secretary's Plans.

LORD ROBERTS' POSITION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Lord Roberts yesterday denied the rumour of his impending retirement.

The "Daily News" says it is able to state that nevertheless there is every probability of his early retirement owing to his dislike of Mr. Forster's scheme of reorganization which latter will involve large economies, including the extinction of the Fourth Army Corps for London and the reduction of the new four battalion regiments to two battalions. Lord Roberts and Mr. Forster are also at variance regarding the treatment of the auxiliaries.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

A Substantial Surplus.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Italian Budget statement shows an extremely favourable state of finances, and it is anticipated that the surplus will be six million lire.

The Minister of the Treasury has announced a Bill for the conversion of four and a half stock into three and a half, and subsequently to convert five per cents into three and a half.

BULGARIAN FRONTIER RAID.

Attack on Turkish Forts.

REVOLUTIONARIES REPULSED.

It is reported at Constantinople that Bulgarian bands have crossed the frontier from Adrianople near Dervishtepe and attacked some Turkish forts, but were repulsed with loss.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

CHARGE AGAINST A MAHOMEDAN.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT PIANO DEALERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Syed Baker Syraj, a Mahomedan, is being tried at the Calcutta Police Court on a charge of attempting to cheat Messrs Hobbs and Co. of six pianos, which he said he wanted for the Nizam of Hyderabad whose manager he is alleged to have represented himself to be.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Arthur Godinho, who caused the death of Mrs Josephine Wilkinson on the 15th October by stabbing her was to-day found guilty at the High Court Sessions of the lesser offence of murder, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

The following Public Works Department postings are notified :—W E Meares, Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is permitted to retire from the 14th December.

The Hon'ble E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer and Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, M. P G Dudgeon, District Locomotive Superintendent (on leave) is permitted to retire from 31st December

EXTENSIVE THEFT AT POONA.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

POONA, DECEMBER 10.

An extensive theft was committed at the house of Mr. Bromley, Dental Surgeon, some time between Saturday and Monday last. Mr. Bromley had placed Rs. 5,000 in notes—Rs. 3,000 in a bag, and the rest in two parcels, one of Rs. 1,800 in notes and small change. On Monday afternoon on going to the safe he found the parcel missing. Diligent search proved fruitless, and Mr. Bromley personally communicated with Mr. Moore, the Inspector, who with some policemen surrounded the house and made a search detaining two servants, who gave unsatisfactory answers. On Wednesday morning the police renewed the search digging about, and after two hours found the parcel intact buried in a corner of the back compound adjoining the Municipal Gardens. Mrs. Bromley believes the keys were moved on one occasion during which the theft is supposed to have been committed. The police are sanguine of placing the thief before the Magistrate very shortly.

THE PANJAB MANŒUVRES.

SOUTHERN CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 10.

At Camp Kutbal a serious disaster befell the Southern Army on the 8th, the whole cavalry brigade and a battery of artillery being captured. These had been sent to threaten the enemy's left flank, but the latter moved his whole cavalry division with celerity, and later by a forced night march, the infantry and artillery under General Kitchener himself took its place, and engaged the adversary. Colonel Money not noting apparently the absence of the cavalry attempted to capture the enemy by a wide turning movement. The North Cavalry Commander hearing the sound of firing moved towards it, and came across a helio message asking for co-operation. He soon engaged the Southern Cavalry, which General Kitchener's infantry and batteries then enfiladed. The umpires decided that the Southern Cavalry Commander and the force had been captured. Heavy firing have been heard all day in the direction of Doomi, The weather is cloudy and rain threatening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Powell-Williams, of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, becomes Captain from 24th August, and commands the Electric Engineer Company.

Captain A. F. E. Stiffe, R.G.A., becomes Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from the 24th November vice Captain G. Stoddart resigned.

Second-Lieutenant John Malvein Dame, of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, becomes Lieutenant.

At a meeting of the Bombay University Senate held last evening, the members considered the Indian University Bill, submitted to them for suggestions. After considerable discussion as to the individual members of a consultative Committee, to whom the Bill was to be referred for report, including the Vice-Chancellor, who had been a member of the Commission, and the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, a large committee was appointed; and the Senate adjourned till the 19th instant.

The two Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships for 1902-1903, each tenable for three years, have been awarded by the Bombay University authorities to Mohannath K. Dikshit, L.M. & S., and Sadashiv Bhikaji Jatar, L.M. & S., both of Grant Medical College.

The total number of deaths regis'ered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 8th was 581, giving a death-rate of 38·93 per annum per thousand as against 50·32 the corresponding period of last year and 51·45 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 60 died from fevers; 51, plague; 0, small pox; 1, measles; 0, cholera; 3, leprosy; 46, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 119; affections of the respiratory organs; 35 diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 32, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:— Jain, 23; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 282; Hindu low caste, 59; Musalman, 140; Parsee, 21; Jew, 0; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 444 as against 375 the corresponding period of last year, and 319 the average over the past five years.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN WALES.

London 21st November.—Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Cardiff, yesterday, where he received a tremendous ovation.

There were 4,000 persons present, amongst the visitors being Mr. W. Jennings Bryan, the well-known orator and politician of Nebraska, U. S. A., who has been twice a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Chamberlain announced his intention to visit the agricultural districts. The towns, he said, did not require much more persuasion. In six weeks his campaign had made considerable progress, while the Free Food League had withdrawn into a cave of Adullam. Many of his party opponents were prepared to treat tariff reform as a national and Imperial question. It was Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his followers who were responsible for throwing the question into the furnace of local politics. He (Mr. Chamberlain) accepted with gratitude Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's remarkable declaration at Bristol in favour of retaliation, though Sir Michael was opposed to himself. The Duke of Devonshire seemed content to be a drag on the Government's wheel, which was a curious ambition. Lord Goschen was similarly desirous of going down to posterity as a drag on the wheel. After Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Winston Churchill, the great twin brothers of politics, had converted a Birmingham meeting, packed with Radical freetraders, into supporting the policy of retaliation he felt hopeful, even of them. The waverings and qualifications of to-day were very different from the sonorous orthodoxy of three weeks ago. He warned Cardiff that the time had come when they must depend on the Home coal trade, and urged, therefore, that it was better that they should foster those Home industries that were dependent on coal. If they had not been bound hand and foot, they might have retained until now all the American tin plate trade. Welsh tinplating increased by leaps and bounds until the date of the McKinley tariff. Trade had doubled each decade and in 1892 it amounted to 450,000 tons. If the normal rises had continued the trade would by now have reached 900,000 tons. Last year Britain's tin-plate exports to America, once our principal market, amounted to 65,000 tons; and even that was bound to go. Since the McKinley tariff the tinplate industry in America had grown from 550 tons to 40,000. Owing to the war and to colonial demands the Welsh tin-plate industry had revived somewhat, but the exports were still 80,000 tons below the figure at which they stood 10 years ago. If the American trade had been retained, instead of losing to the extent of 80,000 tons, Great Britain would have gained trade to the extent of 320,000 tons. Besides the loss of trade there was the great loss of wages, amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds, in one industry alone. The dumping of tin-plate bars and billets by America and Germany had temporarily improved Welsh tinplating.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said :—"The Lysaghts inform me that they bought 50,000 tons of foreign steel at a price considerably below the British price. But they declare their willingness, all the same, to scrifice any such advantage for the sake of an arrangement with the colonies which would give British iron a preference over the foreign article. When the dumpers have destroyed our steel-bar trade they will dump tin plates. A hostile foreign tariff, scientifically directed, must kill trade which under other conditions would remain ours. A great change has come over public opinion in Great Britain. Unrestricted free imports are doomed. The people are tired of lying down to be trampled on, and bullied when they try to get up. Some of my opponents" added Mr. Chamberlain, "recognise there are possible difficulties, but propose no remedy except the Charlottenberg scheme of education and Lord Rosebery's specific commercial repose or 'go-to-sleep gentlemen, forget your troubles, and, if you suffer nightmare, try Rosebery's famed soporific pills' I think we want commercial activity." At the close of Mr. Chamberlain's Address, a Resolution according him hearty support was carried unanimously.

MR. HALDANE AT ROMFORD.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Liberal, M.P., for Haddingtonshire, speaking at Romford yesterday, declared that British trade was healthy, though it was less progressive than was desirable. What they needed was better methods, enormously better education, social reforms, and a really great ministry of commerce.

"GREAT INVISIBLE EXPORTS."

Lord Goschen, in a letter to the "Times," emphasises the importance of the Board of Trade blue-books and calculations showing the extent of Britain's great invisible exports.

THE KING OF ITALY'S VISIT.

MINISTERS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

London, 21st Nov.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy yesterday, received and sympathetically replied to a deputation from the International Arbitration League and Peace Society. Signor Tittoni, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Lansdowne had a long conference at Windsor Castle where King Edward, on his own initiative, gave audience to the Italian Foreign Minister. During the conference between the Ministers, perfect accord was reached on every question of foreign policy.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

SPEECH BY M. DESCHANEL.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Deschanel, one of the orators of the House, during a debate on foreign affairs, made a remarkable speech, which was much applauded. He emphasised the fact of Great Britain's improved relations with France and Russia. Great Britain's present advice to Japan, was, he said, to pursue a prudent and moderate policy. The chife reason for England and France joining hands was he continued, the change in England's commerical position and her need for new markets. Tariffs everywhere were affecting her supremacy and development. The fact, moreover, that Germany's Navy was directed against her showed the dangers of isolation. M. Deschamel considered that the scope of the recent Arbitration Treaty might be greatly extended. But in the matter of a permanent Treaty of Arbitration with Great Britain, it would be necessary to consider the relationship of the Colonies. Would they accept, he asked, what the motherland accepted? Some of the Colonies like Australia and Canada, were real States. A permanent Treaty would not bind them, a consideration which must greatly reduce the efficacy of such an instrument. M. Pressensa, on behalf of the Estimates Committee, urged M. Delcasse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to indicate to Great Britain questions outside the present agreement which might be submitted, with others, to the International Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague. He also urged the consideration of the question of disarmament.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Abraham Scott, a Member of the first Legislative Council of South Australia, is dead.

The death is announced of "Ted" Pritchard, the pugilist.

The Bombay University authorities have awarded the Munguldass Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship, tenable for three years, to Vinayak Nandshankar Mehta, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

LORD LAMINGTON'S ARRIVAL.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In reference to the arrival of his Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, on Saturday, the following military arrangements are announced:

The 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, will detail a guard of honor of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental color, under the command of a captain, with two subalterns, to be at the Apollo Bunder at 8 a.m. to receive his Excellency. The Bombay Light Horse will furnish the escort to accompany his Excellency from the Apollo Bunder to the Secretariat and thence to Government House, Malabar Point. The troops in garrison will line the roads from the Apollo Bunder to the Secretariat and thence to the Flora Fountain as under:—Royal Garrison Artillery, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 117th Mahrattas, 121st Pioneers, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, I-B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers. and 1-G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The troops to be ready in position lining the roads by 8 a.m. The General Officer Commanding, with the District Staff and Officers Commanding Corps, and Heads of Departments, not on duty, will attend at the Apollo Bunder at 8 a.m. to receive his Excellency. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery as his Excellency lands at the Apollo Bunder steps. The 117th Mahrattas will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and regimental colour, under a subadar with two jemadars to be at the Secretariat at 8 a.m. to receive eis Excellency on his assumption of the Office. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, when the flag at the Secretariat is hoisted, to announce the assumption of Office by His Excellency. The 121st Pioneers will detail 3 signallers to be posted between the Secretariat and the Saluting Battery to signal the hoisting of the Flag at the Secretariat. The 121st Pioneers will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colour, under a subadar with two jemadars to be at Government House, Malabar Point, at 9 a.m. to receive His Excellency on arrival there. Dress—Review Order—Summer clothing. The bands will play the first six bars of the National Anthem on each occasion.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The appointment of Mr. Lukas Volkart as Acting Consul for Germany at Karachi during the absence of Mr. Augustus Thole, is recognised.

The appointment of Mr. H. Humphrey as Acting Consul for the United States of America at Karachi, has been recognised.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., Sub-divisional Magistrate in the district of Panch Mahals, is empowered to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Lieutenant T. E. A. Dalyell, 129th Duke of Cannaught's Own Baluchis, becomes Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain W. C. W. Hawkes, up to the 25th December.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, Third Grade Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return to duty is placed under the orders of the Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kaira, is invested with power to commit for trial.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S., on relief, will do duty as Joint Judge and Addition Sessions Judge, Karachi.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S., on relief, will do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, pending further orders.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, has been permitted to rerurn to duty within the period of his leave.

Sir E. C. Cox, Bart., Second Grade Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. E. V. Mackay, District Superintendent of Police, Satara, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S, has been allowed a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., passed on the 8th October 1903 an examination in Persian according to the Degree of Honour Test (First Divisional) prescribed.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, on return to duty, becomes Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

Mr. A. C. Bobinson, I.C.E., on relief, acts as Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, pending further orders.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., becomes Second Assistant vice Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., appointed to be Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., becomes First Assistant vice Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., promoted.

Mr. P. E. Percival I. C. S., becomes Second Assistant vice Mr. Chuckerbutty, promoted.

Mr. H. D. Rendall. I. C. S., becomes Supernumerary Assistant.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 16th November a colloquial examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in Public Works Department Code.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted furlough for four days in extension of the leave sanctioned.

THE BOMBAY PROMISCUOUS CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondents who have written in the local journals on the subject of a proposed new club—with the exception of "Property Owner"—might just as well have held their peace. We want no new club, we middle-classes. It is very good of someone to speak of anyone else in Bombay as "middle classes," very obliging. But who among us is anything but a middle-class individual—even including your "parvenu." We shopkeepers are in many cases as well, if not better, born, bred, and educated than some of those who wish to be considered as belonging to the "hupper suckles"; but there are among us, as there are among other walks of life, men with whom we would prefer not to associate, and that being so we prefe to have and to keep our own little "suckles," preferring them to the patronage of one set and the kowtowing of the other. We do not mind if, because we are in shops, we are kept out of clubs of which our brothers are members—clerks in wholesale houses and on less money, fortunate fellows, others, with whom we were not permitted to play in our youth, prizemen at the Board-schools, who have scrambled into the services at our expense. We come of the same stock; some of us better; for remember it is not so long since all younger sons of English noble and aristocratic families were put into trade, and we are some of their descendants. However. it is very kind, no doubt, of you who are not of us to interest yourselves in us; but really we do not require, or desire, your assistance; thanks all the same.—Yours, &c. A SHOPPIE,

Fort, December 10.

MR. J. T. WOODROFFE, Advocate-General, has been appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

HIS HIGHNESS Sir Shahu Chatrapati, Maharaja of Kolhapore, accompanied by the Chief of Kagal and attended by a retinue of a hundred followers, carrying fifteen guns and six swords, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and alighted at the Byculla Station. His Highness is staying in a bungalow in Love Lane.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

SANTA CRUZ was the rendezvous yesterday morning when a large field of close on fifty followers of the chase assembled at the fixture.

Only four ladies were out but "Honor to whom Honor is due," and I should be greatly lacking in gallantry and but an incomplete recorder of the march of events in Salsette were I to omit reference to the pluck and determination of the lady members of the field.

Exceptionally blind and treacherous though our country is this season, a marked feature of each day's proceedings has been the prominent position held throughout by the wearers of the habit even over the roughest and biggest country we have yet been called upon to negotiate.

"Throw your heart over and your horse will follow" is not one whit less applicable to the trappy country hunted by the Bombay Hounds than to the satisfactory accomplishment of the formidable fences of the land in which this saying was coined, and right well do our local Dianas follow this excellent advice.

Mere man finds his mount stumbling and floundering hopelessly along narrow cart tracks or pitching like some tiny craft in a heavy sea, across those curiously cultivated stretches of land intersected by paral'el furrows placed at uncertain and most inconvenient intervals, so terribly trying to skill of horse and temper and nerves of rider.

How different is the conduct of the steeds of their fair compatriots which appear to simply glide over the worst of country lightly poised in the air with never a falter or a stumble.

Why this difference, reader? I cannot tell you. Is it the magic touch of a woman's hand on the bridle or a mysterious communication from rider to steed of a verve unshaken by excessive devotion to the fragrant weed or by multiplication of night caps.

I do not know, but the fact remains, and is patent to all observers.

To do justice to yesterday morning's run is far beyond the power of my poor pen, and, indeed, it is well nigh impossible to record in black and white the many stirring incidents of the most enjoyable morning.

Hounds quickly found in one of the Santa Cruz coverts and ran at moderate pace over paddy fields varied with stretches of broken ground towards Sahar Hill, but a left-handed turn and a hurried gallop across more broken ground brought us to Jackal Hill, and away through the thick brushwood which grows in luxurious profusion around the base, across the Andheri road, and through the Mango Tope on the far side, on we raced straight for Goregaum, faster and faster grew the pace, and blinder and blinder grew the country, but no time to look at the country if we wanted to be there.

It was just here that one fair equestrienne took a nasty looking spill owing to her steed jumping into a dried up watercourse which lay completely concealed in the long grass. However, no damage done, and speedily remounting, this lady was not only up but was justly rewarded by receiving the brush, but I am anticipating events.

Never was stouter hearted Jack, never was so keen and swift a pack, and our poor steeds were showing unmistakable signs of being done, but fortune was smiling upon us, and at this very moment sent us a welcome but momentary check sufficient to enable us to get a "blow" for self and steed.

Here or hereabouts there was an excessively heavy crop of falls, there being no less than five empty saddles at one and the same moment, and all within a fifty yards' radius.

And here may I be permitted to say a word or two which will not, I trust be out of place.

It is this, that for jumping on a fallen rider there is absolutely no excuse. It is impossible to exaggerate the mischief which has been done in this way. There is nothing to be gained by the practice except a "lead." Is it right to jeopardise a human life to obtain it?

Far be it from me, however to put forward the suggestion that all cases of jumping on the fallen is the fault of the man who jumps and not the jumped on, for there are cases when the latter is wholly responsible, to witness an incident yesterday morning, when one hurrying sportsman rushed right across the bows of another—the latter one of the most experienced and careful riders we possess—and promptly proceeded to fall under his horse's feet.

For any ill consequences, of which happily in this case there were none, the fallen sportsman would have been wholly responsible.

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But, by the way, what an extraordinary combination of fortuitous circumstances is necessary for the making of a really fine run. Hunting is so intrinsically good a sport that year in year out it is well calculated to satisfy us all to the full, but how many or rather how few really first rate runs do we get in a season? One might almost substitute "in a lifetime." Amongst the manifold requirements are a good scent, a good start, a good horse, and a good country. Let one of these be absent, and probably no good run will be recorded, as far as we, individually, are concerned, and can anything be more maddening than to find that your neighbour has had a good one, and that you yourself "got left."

Yes, it sounds horribly selfish to say this, but can any poor weak mortal deny that it is true?

JACKAL.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

MR. K. SESHACHARI, the well-known Madras Presidency wicket-keeper, has in a letter dated the 7th instant from Coimbatore confirmed his acceptance of the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee's invitation to accompany the team to England. Similar acceptances having been received from Messrs. Ahsan-ul-Hak, Jayaram, S. Ali Husan, D. D. Kanga, and Baloo, and it being understood that Messrs. Meherhomji and Pavri will definitely decide to accept the Committee's invitation after the test matches, the fears of the vernacular papers that the team will not be a representative one are groundless. With Mr. K. N. Mistri, a probable starter, and Messrs. J. A. Scharengimal (Aberdeenshire), D. de Saran and T. Kelsart (Ceylon), K. S. Singh (Kent) H D Kanga, Nanak Ram, Shama Charan, Narayana Rao, Subrayalu, Shufkat Husain, Abid Husain Khan and other equally well-known players, all willing to join the team if selected, the combination should be as nearly as possible thoroughly representative. The Ceylon trio, Sharengimal, de Saran, and Kelsart, if selected, will greatly strengthen the side.

RIDING AT MATHERAN.

THE following regulation has been made by the District Magistrate, Kolaba :—'Notice is hereby given to the public under Section 39 1 (m) of the Bombay District Police Act of 1890 that no person may ride any animal at a greater speed than the animal's ordinary trot on any part of the Matheran-Neral Ghaut Road between the 1st and 5th milestones from Neral on that road. Any person disobeying this regulation renders himself liable to prosecution under Section 61 (d) of the said Act.'

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Madras Mail" writes:—"Will you kindly allow me to enquire if any of your readers has an elephant for sale cheap? As the atrocious condition of the Madras roads renders cycling a torture, and driving a risk of broken springs, I have decided to give up both and get a quiet elephant to take me to office and the Club. The roads have been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that it would be a labour of years to put them in really good order. So that I consider it money well invested to purchase an elephant, a most useful animal that will climb over or go through anything, and is thus peculiarly suitable for the Madras roads. The elephant must be docile and accustomed to motor cars."

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THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY SENATE.

LAST evening a special meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate considered a letter from Government dated the 14th November forwarding a copy of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India and requesting the Registrar to favour Government with the views of the Senate on the provisions of the Bill by the 7th proximo, as the Government of India had asked to be furnished with the opinion of the Bombay Government by the 31st December 1903.

Principal M. Macmillan, according to notice moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, a committee of the Senate be appointed to consider the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India and to submit their report not later than on Saturday the 12th December, in order that it might be considered at an adjourned meeting of the Senate on Saturday the 19th December the Committee to consist of the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Giles, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Mr. M. Macmillan the Rev. Father Deckman Mr. R. D. Satha, the Hon. Mr. Sethalwad, Mr. Sharmrao Vithal, Mr. N. A. F. Moos Lieut.-Col. Dimmock Mr. Hakim Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Hon. Mr. G. Parekh the Rev. Scott Rao Bahadur Wassadev Kirtikar the Hon. Mr. Khare, Mr. O. V. Muller Mr. R. K. R. Cama, Dr. H. Masina, Mr. Padhye the Hon. Mr. Dikshit and Dr. S. K. Narliman. In support of his proposition Principal Macmillan said it was necessary that the business should be got through expeditiously and the Syndicate accordingly proposed that the Committee should be a small one. He hoped that the Senate would see that the Committee proposed by him was a representative one and that the members of it would be able to give expression to all shades of opinion on the Bill in order that their report if possible be a fair expression of the views of that University. It would be for the Senate to decide between the Committee as proposed by him and that which would be proposed by Mr. Rustom Cama, who had given notice of an amendment.

The Rev. Father Deckman seconded the motion.

Mr. James Macdonald said that in order to make the Committee a representative one he would suggest the name of Mr. N. G. Vellinkar there being only one School Master on the Committee.

Mr. Rustom K. R Cama in accordance with notice moved the following amendment:—That all words after the word "that," the first word in the said resolution, be omitted and the following substituted in their place :—That Mr. P. G. Selby, M.A. Principal M. Macmillan, B.A., be Honorable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A.'C. I. E., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M., Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I. M. S., Drs. H. M. Masina, L.M. & S., F. R. C.S., Serab K. Narlan M.D, B.Sc., D. P. H. Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar Messrs. D. G. Padhye M.A. Shamrao Vithal, Khan Bahadur M.H. Hakim the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K Parekh B.A. LL.B., the Reverend F. Deckmann S. J. Rev. R. Scott, M.A., Professor O. V. Muller M.A., the honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad B. A. LL.B. Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, B. A., LL. B., the honourable Messrs. H. S. Dikshit, B.A., LL.B. D. A. Khare, B.A. LL.B Messrs. R

the committee of the Senate it would be as a member of the University and if as Principal Macmillan said the Senate desired a committee representing every shade of opinion in the Senate, then he supposed both Mr. Giles and himself would enter the committee with untrammelled opinion as every other member of the committee would.

Mr. Rustom Cama: Under the circumstances I shall be happy to accept the two names.

The Vice-Chancellor: It is not because you accept our names our names stand on the original portion.

Mr. Cama: Then I withdraw my amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor said both he and Mr. Giles were nominated in the original motion and if they served on the committee they would do so as nominated in that motion.

Mr. Ganesham Nilkant Nadkarni suggested the name of Professor Nelson Fraser to be added to the committee.

Mr. Rustom Cama suggested that the names of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. N. V. Gokhale be added to the committee.

Principal Macmillan's motion together with the names of eight members as suggested by different members was then unanimously agreed to and the Senate adjourned till Saturday the 19th instant.

ALEXANDRIA AND THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.

At the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute last evening Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsetji Modi gave an able and interesting lecture on Alexandria and the Alexandrian Library before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji occupied the chair.

The lecturer during the course of his lecture said:—Alexander the Great had founded several cities of the name of Alexandria. One was between Cabul and Balkh, another near Merv, a third near Herat, a fourth near Khozend, a fifth near Mithankote in India. Of all the cities of this name the one founded in Egypt has continued to be known by that name. The site of this town was suggested to him, says Plutarch in a dream, its plan was designed by Diacretes who has often been called the M. Leseps of his time on account of his daring designs. This architect has rebuilt the temple of Delphi or Artemis (the Anahita of the Persians), which was destroyed by fire by Herostratus for no other purpose than that of seeking solitude and whose destruction on the very night when Alexander was born was considered by the Magi of the temple as a sign predicting the birth of the destroyer of Asia, meaning thereby Alexander. Not being allowed an easy access to Alexander this architect resorted to the device of anointing himself with oil all over the body like the "Tella Raja" or the Oil King, a mendicant priest one sees in the streets of Bombay. His peculiar oily dress drew the attention of Alexander, who asked him to prepare a design for the new city. He immediately took hold of a Macedonian cloak and spreading it on the ground before the king represented that as presenting the general outlines of the city, the neck of the clok forming the harbour and a corner of the neck forming the site of Pharos, the famous lighthouse, over which was popularised the word as that for a lighthouse. According to Pliny and Plutarch, the outlines of the city were marked by Alexander by flour collected for workmen. The flour was soon eaten away by birds, and this Alexander considered as a bad omen, but he was soon consoled by the augurs, who said that it was a good omen which predicted that as the birds flocked to eat the flour, so peoples of different countries would flock to the new city for commerce—a prediction, which turned out to be true then, and is true to some extent even now. Almost all human institutions have their rise in the beginning in religious thought and idea. This is true also in the case of libraries. In ancient Greece, in ancient Iran, and in ancient Egypt, it was, at first, religious records that led to the formation and collection of books. The Roman libraries began with "Annales Maximi" of the Pontifex Maximus, Jamaspi the Pontifex Maximus of the time of King Gustasp, was the first scribe of the two libraries of ancient Iran, the one of Daz-i-Napisht at Persipolis destroyed by Alexander, and the other of Shapegan carried away by the Greeks of Alexander. The fact that libraries in ancient times were called Dispensaries of the Soul shows their religious origin. Now, though Alexandria was founded by Alexander the library which bears his name was founded by his immediate successor Ptolemy I, who in order to unite the varying Egyptian and Greek elements in Egypt tried to found a new religion based on both these elements, and, in doing so, played to a certain extent the same role in Egypt as Akbar played in India about seventeen centuries after him. As one of the means to that end, he tried to bring round him a brilliant galaxy of learned men, as Arthur in the legend did his gallant knights at his round table. To do this he founded the Alexandrian Library with its well-known Museum or the House of Muses, which stood to the library in the same relation as the Oxford University is to its Bodlian Library. Ptolemy II and Ptolemy III enriched the library by various means, some of them not fair from the modern point of view. The Custom house authorities were ordered to seize all the books of travellers who were given in return of their original beautiful copies. Legend says that Ptolemy II spent £216,000 upon the Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Old Testament. Cæsar's invasion of Egypt gave a great blow to the library, a large part of which was destroyed by the flames of the Egyptian fleet, set on fire by Cæsar. Though one in name, the library consisted of four parts or branches. Cleopatra partly repaired the loss caused by Cæsar by presenting the books of the Pergemenian Library given to her by Antony. The Roman invasion under Emperor Aurelian and the general pillage under Theadosius led to the further destruction, which was completed by the invasion of the Arabs in 640 A. D. Gibbon doubts the authenticity of Abdul Faraz's report about its destruction by the Arabs. Silvestre de Sucey makes out a strong case in its favour. Among the learned men that Ptolemy I collected round him in connection with the library was Euclid, who is said to have uttered here his famous saying: "There is no royal road to learning Geometry." Ptolemy had two roads to his palace. One was a long one for the public, and the other a short one for the royalty. One day while passing with the king by the short royal road, the conversation turning upon the study of Geometry the king asked him if there was no easier way for learning it. Euclid thereupon said the above well-known words.

The proceedings concluded with votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Rajkot and Dwarka and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is in slight excess of normal in the extreme south of the Peninsula and generally in defect elsewhere, the deficiency varying from '04 to '11 of an inch all over the country lying to the north of the latitude of Bombay.

Winds are variable in direction and generally light in force.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are:—Minimum 5° to 12° in excess in Rajputana and at Deesa, Sirsa and Saugor, and 5° to 7° in defect at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Bangalore and Coimbatore. The maximum varied from 91° at Deesa to 70° at Lahore, and the minimum from 74° at Negapatam to 44° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear over the greater part of the country.

No rain has fallen.

Weather continues fine and settled in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ALTHOUGH it is somewhat early to speculate on the Budget, there have been sufficient indications during the year, says the "Englishman," to show that a very prosperous year from the Government point of view has been assured. The Land Revenue has recovered its old elasticity. The Opium Revenue is already more than a crore of rupees better than the estimate. Railway earnings on the whole have been up to the mark. The expenditure on plague prevention has now been reduced to a minimum. The only extraordinary expenditure has been in connection with the Tibet Mission. Of the exact extent of that the public remains in ignorance, but the preparations being made must be on a very large scale indeed to counterbalance the credit side of the account.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR AND HIS BROTHER.

Kabul news of late has indicated that the Amir is entrusting his brother, Sardar Nasrullah Khan, more and more with the discharge of important public business. His Highness some time ago made him Commander-in-Chief of all Afghanistan and thus full responsibility for the military administration now rests upon him. This alone is a proof of the highest confidence, for the control of the Army is usually kept in the hands of the Sovereign, four local Commanders-in-Chief exercising authority outside the limits of the Kabul Province. Nasrullah at the period of his visit to England, was not considered to have any special talents, and his father certainly never allowed him to occupy an important post. But it must be remembered that Abdur Rahman was disappointed at the results of the Mission to England, the main purpose of which was to secure direct relations with the British Government. The late Amir would have liked to have had an Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, for he would thus have felt himself on a level with the Shah of Persia, of whose status in the European diplomatic world he was always most jealous. In return for this concession he was, we believe, prepared to accept a British Pleni-potentiary at Kabul, in place of the Agent now stationed there. Nasrullah lingered in England, when the recognised time came for his departure, hoping perhaps for some quasi promise that an arrangement of this kind might be favourably considered later, but no encouragement whatever was held out to him. The Amir of Kabul has his Agent with the Government of India, and this is considered quite sufficient. It was not surprising that Abdur Rahman did not welcome Nasrullah back; the young Sardar was directed to proceed to Kandahar via Quetta, and his summons to Kabul was leisurely given. No particular notice was taken of him when he actually arrived at the capital, and he dropped back almost into obscurity.

The present Amir has followed a different line of policy from that adopted by his father; and Nasrullah has consequently come very much to the front in the last year. He is now, next to Habibullah, the most important personage in Afghanistan, and he would seem to have shown unexpected ability in dealing with the work made over to him. Popular opinion formerly estimated him as a rather dull and retiring member of the ruling family, content to appear at Court ceremonials, but with no desire to take any share in administrative duties. Now the fickle Kabulis credit him with great capacity, and his favour is eagerly sought. His advancement has certainly been rapid since Habibullah's accession, and rumour just at present credits the Amir with the intention of still further trusting him. It is said that if His Highness visits India this winter, or in the spring, Nasrullah will be left in charge at Kabul. We cannot say what truth there is in this report; but it is obvious that the Amir could not leave Afghanistan even for a few weeks unless he could be assured that affairs would proceed smoothly during his absence. He is firmly enough established on the throne, and he has had no insurrection to quell. The passing trouble with the Army as regards pay never reached an acute stage; and though the people have been disappointed that no reductions have been made in taxes or land revenue, as promised two years ago, there is no serious internal discontent. All the same the history of Afghanistan contains so many examples of sudden dynastic troubles that no Amir can afford to run even small risks. If within the next few weeks Habibullah notifies his intention of accepting the Viceroy's invitation to visit India—given last year—we may be assured that he requires unbounded confidence in Nasrullah. His Highness, it may be recollected, expressed the pleasure which that invitation gave him, and pleaded that his only reason for not accepting it forthwith was that his public duties would not permit of his leaving Kabul for any length of time. He may, perhaps, now consider that the obstacles, existing a year ago have disappeared. His welcome, if he does come, will be of the warmest kind, for happily there is none of the tension between the Government of India and the Kabul Durbar which threatened such dangerous complications in 1897-98.—"Pioneer."

SUIT AGAINST THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Joosub Haji Alli against Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of Noor Mahomed Haji Oomer Dawood, an insolvent, and Mr. N. W. Kemp, who acted as Official Assignee some time ago. The plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that he is the owner of certain shops at Pydhonee and the owner of the goods therein; that the defendants, or one of them, be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 10,000, being the value of the goods when they were wrongfully taken possession of by the defendant Mr. Macleod, that the defendants, or one of them, be ordered to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 7,500 as damages for loss of credit and reputation and for loss of the use of the shops, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardaslr, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said he is the lessee of two timber shops situated at Khudak near Poydhonee, and had in his shops timber of the value of Rs. 10,000. On the 13th March, 1902, certain peons acting, as the plaintiff afterwards discovered, on behalf of the first defendant came to the plaintiff's shops, and the plaintiff believing that they were acting under some attachment of the High Court did not interfere with the peons. Plaintiff afterwards called upon the first defendant to remove the peons, but he refused to do so, alleging that the goods in the shops were the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Oomer Dawood, which allegation was altogether untrue. On the 1st April 1902, the first defendant left this country on leave and the second defendant was appointed to act for him during his absence. The latter wrongfully continued the peons in charge of the shops and goods and on the 9th April 1902 obtained from the Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors Court an order to sell the timber in the plaintiff's two shops within a fortnight unless a suit should be filed by the plaintiff's and an interim injunction obtained by him. Plaintiff was advised that the order was made without jurisdiction and did not confer upon the second defendant any right to sell the goods, but inasmuch as the goods had then already greatly deteriorated in value, and would further deteriorate if kept, plaintiff did not ask for an injunction to restrain the sale. On the 22nd April 1902, plaintiff filed a suit against the second defendant, claiming a sum of Rs. 10,000 as the value of the goods, and a further sum of Rs. 5,000 as damages. The suit was on the application of the second defendant dismissed for want of sufficient notice under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code. Although most of the goods in the shops were sold off on the 21st June, 1902, the second defendant did not give up possession of the shops until the 11th August 1902, when the plaintiff resumed possession. During the time that the plaintiff's shops were in the possession of the defendants he was unable to carry on his business. He had suffered much in his credit as a merchant. The defendants said they were not guilty of the trespasses, torts and wrongs alleged against them, and the plaintiff has not sustained any damage through any acts of either of them. Without waiving the foregoing plea, the defendants brought into court the sum of Rs. 5,819-11-5, and said that the same was sufficient to cover any damage alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff. The amount was made up as follows:—Rs. 4,395-11-3 being the sale proceeds of the goods; and Rs. 257-12-2 as interest; rent of the two shops for five months, i.e. 26-4-0; and Rs. 1,400 as damages for loss of profit or reputation. Defendants also undertook to return the books and papers in the shops, and to pay the plaintiff's costs up to date of filing of written statement.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

At a later stage, the parties came to an amicable arrangement, and his lordship passed a consent decree to the following effect:—Amount paid into court by the defendants to be in all in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim. Defendants to pay plaintiff's taxed costs of the suit.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

THE LATE MR. S. D. KHOTE.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said he had a very melancholy duty to perform for since their last meeting they had lost one of the most useful and valuable members of the Corporation and one who to many of them was a dear personal friend. Mr. Khote's was a name which carried one far back in the history of the Corporation, for he (Mr. Mehta) could remember the time when Mr. Khote's grandfather was one of the most prominent citizens and one of the most useful members of the Corporation which was then known as the Bench of Justices. He also remembered the time when Mr. Khote's father was a member of the Corperation and a very useful citizen of Bombay. They had now to record the death of the latter's son who had given promise of being a useful member and a prominent citizen of this city. During the short period that he had been connected with the civic affairs, he had taken a very active part and rendered valuable services. With these remarks Mr. Mehta moved:—"That the Corporation record with deep regret the sense of the great loss sustained in the death of Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, who rendered valuable services as a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee for many years. That a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with the expression of the Corporation's deep sympathy in their heavy affliction. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do adjourn to-day without doing any business."

Dr. Naik seconded the resolution. He said it was a matter of extreme regret that they had to record Mr. Khote's death. He was their best friend and one of the extremely useful members of the Corporation and Standing Committee. He was also connected with the various philanthropic institutions of the City.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola joined with the previous speakers in the expressions of regret, and said wherever he had been associated with Mr. Khote he was forcibly struck with the great energy and enthusiasm he had displayed in the discharge of his public duties.

Dr. Cowasji Hosmusji said Mr. Khote had been walking in the footsteps of his father and grandfather and that had he lived he would have been a most useful citizen of Bombay.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna endorsed the views expressed by the previous speakers and added that as a public man Mr. Khote had been very actively associated with various institutions. As a councillor he had given great promise of rising to be an ornament of the Corporation.

Mr. Wacha and Dr. Viegas having briefly expressed their views.

The Chairman said Mr. Khote had been his very intimate friend. As a member of the Joint Schools Committee no one could have given more attention to the work which was marked with ability and devotion, and that the vacancy caused by his untimely death could be filled up by a very able man.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Monday next.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

THE case in which Alfred William Torkington, lately of Messrs. George Angus and Company of London, stands charged with extortion, perjury, making a false complaint, and cheating at the instance of Hormasji Manekji Mehta, doing business in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, was again called on for further inquiry yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. Colah and Billimoria, of Messrs. Postonji, Rustim, and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, of Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs George Angus and Company.

Mr. Framji Edulji Dinshaw, solicitor, cross-examined by Mr. Colah said that the accused was not present all the time that witness was talking to Omrigar at his shop. Witness too was not present all the time that Omrigar was talking to the accused. Complainant produced some letters of his home agents to show that Messrs George Angus and Company had not the exclusive right to use the words "British Admiralty Quality." The accused read the letters and said he would prosecute people at Home if the trademark was infringed there. Referring to the terms of the settlement witness said besides the letter of apology mentioned by him there was another letter written by complainant to Angus & Co., in which he admitted the right of Angus & Co. to the exclusive use of the words "British Admiralty Quality." Exhibit D. was that letter. It was drafted by witness. In the draft the following words were inserted at the special request of Omrigar: "We were missed by our English agent and we have unwittingly infringed your trademark." The word trademark in that letter referred to the "British Admiralty Quality." It was not true, so far as witness remembered that R. 3,000 were fixed in the first instance. There was a conversation about the publication of the apology. Omrigar objected to the publication. Witness did not think that the amount of compensation was increased in consequence of that conversation. His recollection was that that conversation took place after the amount was fixed. Jeejeebhoy Todiwala had no hand in the settlement. Todiwalla was complainant's rival in trade and he therefore assisted Torkington in that prosecution. Torkington never told witness that he was receiving the money as a private present to himself. The accused most decidedly told witness that he had authority from Angus and Co. to institute that prosecution. Torkington did not show witness any authority from Angus and Co. for that prosecution. From the way in which Mr. Torkington instructed him he would be surprised to know that Angus and Co. totally denied that they had ever given him authority to institute the prosecution. Witness would not have advised him to take the proceedings had he known that he had no such authority. He did not know how many bills he had returned to Omrigar on the 8th January, but he did remember having returned all the bills in his possession. At the time he returned the bills he did not return the other papers he had with him. Ultimately he gave him some and retained others. Witness was not in a position to detail what papers he gave and which he retained. The reason for his noting down the fact of having given two invoices to Omrigar was because the accused asked him not to do so after he had returned them, and not because Omrigar had destroyed them in his presence. The only interview he had with the complainant was at the time of the execution of the search warrant. He did not think Omrigar told him that Mehta had committed a serious slip by signing a bill without reading it. The accused never told him that Angus and Co. were share holders in some rubber concern. Had accused told him so he would not have described them as manufacturers of rubber. So far as he knew all the statements in the bill of costs were correct. The letter of the 28th December 1902 related to the infringement complained of by the accused. That letter was never sent because of instruction from the accused. On looking at his diary witness found that the first item in the bill of costs was correctly produced from it.

Re-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan the witness said in point of time Kharas' purchase of the rubber was the first. Kharas made his purchases in all. It was in consequence of Mr. Lowndes advice in connection with a certain sentence in the letter taken by Karanjia that Kharas was sent a second time to complainant's shop. Kraras had derived no monetary advantage by making that purchase. Kharas was at first disinclined to go. He told witness that the complainant was his acquaintance. All the statements made by him without doubt were true. The accused said he would prosecute complainant's home agents for infringement of Angus trade mark, namely British Admiralty Quality. The accused also took exception to the words Angus and Co. are not the manufacturers in the letter to the complainant from his home agents. He did know the amount fixed was Rs. 4,500 at the time of the settlement. He did not remember whether Omrigar objected to the publishing of the apology after it was drafted or before it. When the accused first saw him after it was in connection with a Karachi matter, and at that time he produced no authority from Angus and Co. Beyond that authority he never showed him any other authority. Witness did not attend the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the case was withdrawn. On that occasion he intended to take counsel, but Omrigar requested him not to do so and the witness did accordingly. The chief points on which he proceeded in this matter against the complainant were the words British Admiralty Quality and the words Angus and Co. Omrigar was anxious to settle because of the appearance of the words Angus and Co. in the invoices.

The case stands adjourned.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN BOMBAY.

Under the Negotiable Instruments Act His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following days to be Public Holidays during the year 1904, in addition to New Year's Day (1st January), Good Friday (1st April), and Christmas Day (25th December), which are already specified as holidays under the above section:—

New Year	2nd January	Saturday
Maha Shivratri	15th February	Monday
Holi	2nd March	Wednesday
Jamsheji Naoroz	21st March	Monday
Ramnavmi	5th March	Friday
Moharrum	28th March	Monday
Easter	2nd and 4th April	Saturday and Monday

Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor (such day as may be fixed by the Governor-General in Council).

Cocoanut Day	25th August	Thursday
Gokul Ashtami	3rd September	Saturday
Ganesh Chaturthi	13th September	Tuesday
Parsi New Year	14th & 15th September	Wednesday and Thursday
Khurdad Sal	19th September	Monday
Dasara	18th October	Tuesday
Divali	7th and 8th November	Monday and Tuesday
Christmas	24th & 27th December	Saturday and Tuesday
New Year	31st December	Saturday

This Notification does not apply to Sind.

The following list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the year 1904, drawn up by the Chief Judge and approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, is notified under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XV of 1882 (The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act):—

Makar Sankrant	14th January	(Thursday)
Maha Shivratri	14th February	(Sunday)
Shimga	29th February	(Monday) to 3rd March (Thursday), both days inclusiv
Gudi Padwa	18th March	(Friday)
Ram-Navami	25th March	(Friday)
Tabut Day	29th March	(Monday)
Easter	30th March (Wednesday) to 5th April	(Tuesday), both days inclusive
Ascension Day	12th May	(Thursday)
Vaction	13th May	(Friday) to 4th June (Saturday), both days inclusive
Pentecost	23rd and 24th May	(Monday and Tuesday
Narali Purnima	23th August	(Thursday)
Gokul Ashtami	3rd September	(Saturday)
Ganesh Chaturthi	13th September	(Tuesday)
Pateti	13th September	(Tuesday)
Navroz	14th September	(Wednesday)
Khurdad Sal	19th September	(Monday)
Dasara	18th October	(Tuesday)
Vacation	18th October (Tuesday) to 5th November	(Saturday) both days inclusive.
Divali	6th November (Sunday) to 9th November	(Wednesday) both days inclusive.
Christmas	24th December (Saturday) to 2nd January (Monday) 1905, both days inclusive.	

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP HYACINTH.

HIS MAJESTY'S Flagship Hyacinth, under the command of Captain the Hon. H. L. A. Hood, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Bushire via Karachi, with Rear Admiral Atkinson Willes, the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Station on board.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

LORD WOLSELEY can never be said to be out of the public eye, but every now and again, like all notable men he becomes the one man of the moment, says "M. A. P." And many times as his name has roused universal interest, I doubt if it has ever been the object of stronger or more controversial opinions than to-day. Of his book, which is just out as I go to press, I hope to have some words to say a little later. In the meantime my readers will enjoy, I am sure, a few anecdotes of a gallant and prominent soldier.

Lord Wolseley's book recalls a memorable little incident of his home life in the very earliest days of the Field Marshal's career. His father, Major Wolseley, died when his sons where still young, leaving his widow none too well off. She however, was the type of woman whom adversity cannot crush, and to the surprise of her friends, determined that her eldest boy at least should follow his father's profession. One day a relative asked her, did she not feel anxious about her son's future, seeing that it was hard for her to give him an income which would enable him to keep pace with his brother officers. But Mrs. Wolseley promptly replied that she had no fears whatever about her boy. I feel convinced, she added, that he will do well and make a name for himself in the future. Her friends, naturally enough, thought that Mrs. Wolseley spoke with a mother's sanguineness about her child, but she lived to see the prophecy fulfilled.

Lord Wolsely's adaptability is well-known, and a correspondent gives the following example of his qualities as a host. The Institute of Journalist held their annual conference in Dublin some eight or nine years ago. Lord Wolseley who was then the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, invited the journalists to Kilmainham. After being received by Lady Wolseley on the lovely terraced lawn and a capital lunch, the General himself took round a personally conducted party chiefly composed of ladies. Tumbling to the situation he seemed to know exactly what would interest women and after being shown through various departments of the Kilmainham Hospital which all my readers know, or ought to know, is the Chelsea Hospital of Ireland, they found themselves in what looked like a draper's shop.

These are the shirts the men wear, remarked their military cicerone. See, they are a good size, and he held up one for due inspection. But said one well-known lady journalist, you don't mean to say that this shirt fits one of the soldiers. It's enormous. It was never made to fit a soldier. No, madame. We make the soldiers fit the shirt when they come in here. Shall I show you how we do it? Off they marched after Lord Wolseley to the large hall where the old soldiers—heroes of a hundred fights—were enjoying a good square meal.

Another amusing story is told of Lord Wolseley's interest in the Commissariat Department, in which his zeal on one occasion certainly got the better of his discretion. Dinner was being served to the soldiers, and orderlies hurried backwards and forwards with steaming pails of soup, Lord Wolseley stopped one of them. The man was at attention in a moment. Remove the lid. No sooner said than done. Let me taste it. But, plase, yer——Let me taste it, I say, and taste it he did. Disgraceful! Tastes like nothing in the world but dish-water. Plaze, yer honour gasped the man and so it is.

After all the little things of life sometimes need the most heroism and the following experience to my mind ought to take a prominent place when the brave deeds of good soldiers are recounted. The scene is again in Ireland. When quartered in Dublin as Commander of the forces, Lord Wolseley was in request as a 'draw' in athletic circles. Amongst many such engagements was one to preside at a display given by the Dublin Gymnastic Club. Very likely he did not realise at the time what he was in for, but, as one of the audience, I could not help being impressed by his fortitude under the circumstances. The club, instead of weeding out the competitors beforehand, and allowing first-raters to appear on the big occasion foolishly crowded their whole programme into one evening. The result was that the affair dragged terribly. Hour after hour passed, and still there were platoons of competitors twisting themselves out of shape on the bars, and going through weird evolutions with dumb-bells clubs, and things. The audience was gradually melting away; some of the gentlemen on the platfrom with the general (as he then was) were obviously falling asleep; Lord Edward Cecil, the A.D.C., had enough of the gymnastics to do him for some time, and the secretary of the club was moving uneasily about trying to expedite matters. Midnight came, and the end still seemed a long way off.

Delighted at the prospect of at last achieving his ambition, Captain Wolseley—as he then was—said good-bye to the attractions of Quebec, and accompanied the party into the backwoods. After a fortnight's hard travelling, word was brought to the camp one night by a guide that a small band of bona fide Indians were bivouacking a few miles ahead, Thereupon Lord Wolseley, rode forward to interview the chief, whom his fancy pictured as a being of impressive demeanour, and clad in the conventional garb of feathers and war-paint. To his undisguised dismay, however, the individual to whom the guide presently introduced him turned out to be an extremely ordinary-looking person, robed in nothing more romantic than a discarded dress-coat and a pair of very dirty flannel trousers. Concealing his disappointment as best he could, however, Lord Wolseley entered into conversation with him. At the end of five minutes or so, the guide hinted that the noble Redskin would not be adverse to drinking his distinguished visitor's health. Thereupon Lord Wolseley presented him with a crin. rather wondering if the insult would entail his being tomahawked. Any fears that he may have had on the subject, however, were promptly dispersed by the forest chief's plaintive query, "Couldn't you make it half-a-crown?

"I wonder how it is" said one old Oxford Don to another as they paced slowly up and down the sunny walk under Merton Wall, that there are no such eccentricities here nowadays as you and I remember when we were young. Don't you think it possible, my dear friend, returned the other, that you and I may be eccentricities to the present generation? The Warden of Merton, whose death has followed so swiftly and sadly on his resignation, was undeniably something of an eccentric to the last. But his oddities were only on the surface, and he is sincerely lamented as an able, kindhearted, and distinguished Head, whose loss leaves a real gap in academic circles.

The Warden had gained three first classes in the Schools, and was a D.C.L, of his University; but he was much more human than academic, and was never, I think, styled Dr. Brodrick or looked upon as a mere Don. In his youth he had had political ambitions, and he recurred to them in middle life, when he thrice aspired, but each time vainly, to enter Parliament. Such political influence as he was destined to wield was through his pen, not from the green benches of the House. His intimate friends knew of his disappointment in these matters, and knew, too, how to console him. Ministers are many, one said to him, and members of Parliament at the sands on the sea-shore. But there is only one Warden of Merton.

The Warden, who had perfected his mastery over the English language by writing twelve hundred articles (or was it twelve thousand he mentions in his amusing Memories, in what used to be called the leading journal, hated slang and slipshod talk, and always expressed himself in grammatical and neatly-rounded phrases. I met him (writes Oxon) at a melancholy garden-party during the past mockery of a summer, and addressed to him the usual meteorological commonplace. I am now labouring under an apprehension, was the solemn answer—an apprehension which does not yet amount to a certainty—that the damp of this grass has penetrated through my goloshes.

A strong Evangelical by conviction, Mr. Brodrick was, I believe, an original member of the National Club—an institution where I was once a guest in the days of my youth (when my own club was being done up), and where I used to be awe-struck every evening at nine p.m. to hear the bell ring for family prayers Kind and tolerant himself, the Warden liked to observe the same qualities in others. Calling once with an intimate friend on a connection of the latter—a Catholic ecclesiastic resident in Oxford—he gravely observed as they stood on the threshold: I am glad to believe, from what I have seen of your relative that he is probably not the kind of man who would take pleasure in putting Me upon the fire and stirring up the flames.

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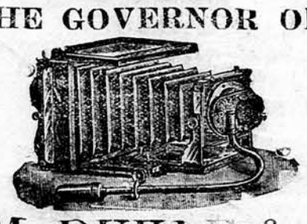

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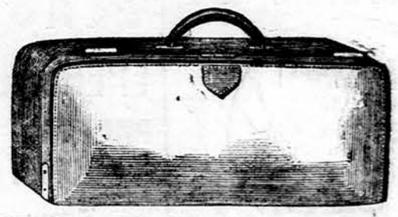

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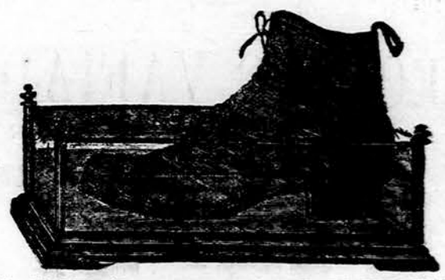

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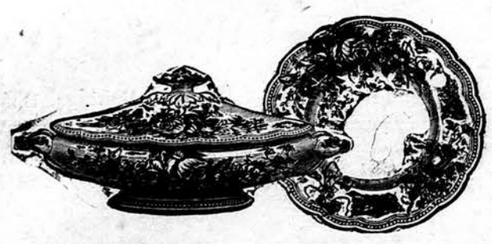

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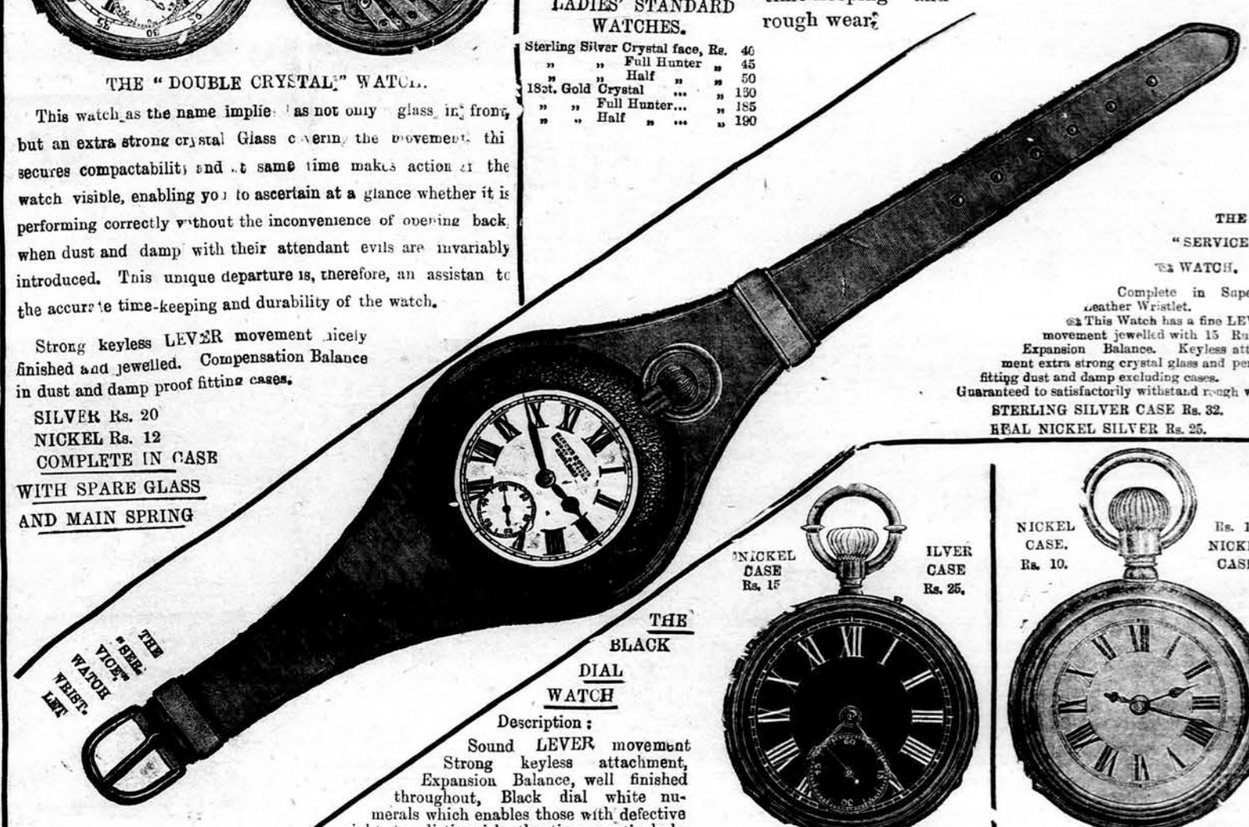

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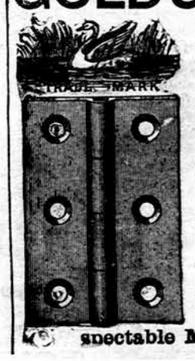

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